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STATE NEWS.

A BRIDGE is to be erected over the Allegheny at Scrubgrass.

READING has gas at fifty cents per thousand feet less than hitherto.

THE new Court House at Franklin came near being burned down last week by accident.

A. B. RICHMOND, Esq., of Meadville, will be a candidate for State Senator from the Erie and Crawford district.

INDIANA COUNTY has had a freak of nature. A white girl will be called mother by a black child when it is able to talk.

BENJ. ROSS, of Rich Hill, Greene county, was killed while rolling logs last week, by a rock falling on him from Kincaid's rocks.

A LANCASTER county school teacher has been ignominiously dismissed for kissing the "big" girls. He said it was the most efficacious punishment he could devise.

THE Republicans of Greene county have issued a call to the party to meet primarily on the last day of this month, and in County Convention on the 2d day of May to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint conferees.

MR. MAXWELL a young man living near Linesville, Crawford county, while shooting pigeons one night last week, overloaded his gun so that in discharging the piece it burst badly mangling his hand and fore-arm His arm was subsequently amputated below the elbow.

AT Titusville on Friday a little child fifteen months old, of Mr. Habernigg, was fatally poisoned by swallowing caustic potash. The liquid was contained in a tin cup, and a portion of it having been used for cleansing water, the cup had been inadvertently placed within the child's reach with the result stated.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for a reunion of the former members of the 83d regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at some place to be decided upon hereafter. It is proposed to extend an invitation to past members of the 111th and 145th Pennsylvania, and the 44th New York regiment, to unite with the 83d in the reunion.

THE publishers of the Oil City *Times* recently had some difficulty with their employees, and the latter, after quitting work, entered the office clandestinely, deranged the machinery of the press and "pied" several columns of type. Scoundrels who are base enough to commit a crime so malicious should be stretched on the limbs of a locust tree.

WORK was resumed last week in the Avondale mine, rendered famous by the heart-rending calamity of which it was the scene last September. A new breaker has been erected, an opening driven through the neighboring "Union Mine," some six hundred and sixty feet distant, and an air shaft has been sunk from the mouth of the shaft. Besides these measures of precaution, involving and expenditure of $7,000, the company has substituted fan ventilation, instead of the former method, by furnace.

ELK county has the largest tannery in the world. It is known as the "Wilcox Tannery," and was built three years ago. The proprietors own 22,000 acres of land on the Clarion river, all heavily covered with hemlock. The bark mills of the concern are in a building 35 by 100 feet, two stories high, and capable of grinding seventy-five cords of bark per day. These mills are driven by an eighty-horse power engine, and the only fuel used is spenttan. The leaching house is 38 by 210, and two stories high. It contains twelve leechers of immense size. The vats are 9 feet deep by 90, of stone. Seven hundred vats are now in use. The Company makes nothing but sole leather, and of this the product is one hundred and twenty thousand sides per annum, though when the tannery shall be completed two hundred thousand sides will be turned out. The consumption of bark is fourteen thousand cords per year.

OHIO ITEMS.

OHIO has 20,000 Masons.

SANDUSKY CITY boasts of 450 drinking saloons.

MRS. DODD, aged 97, is the oldest person in Knox county.

BOYD MERCER, an aged citizen o Mansfield, is dead.

COLUMBIANA county is to have a new court house, worth $80,000.

THE new railroad from Toledo to Crestline will pass through Tiffin.

DAVID HORNER, of Knox county, died suddenly from paralysis last week.

AT the next State Fair premiums to the amount of $22,000 will be offered.

BENNETT SCOOP is being tried at Norwork for the murder of Jacob Goodman.

MANSFIELD voted 399 to 42 to levy a $20,000 tax to build ward school houses.

MAYOR ORIFFITH, of Tiffin, had a little son drowned on Wednesday by falling into the river.

THE STARK County Fair for 1870 will be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September next.

OHIO has 6,000,000 sheep, and their annual profit to the State is $10,000,000. Licking county alone nets $40,000.

JOHN TROUTMAN, an old and prominent citizen who had lived in Knox county some sixty years, died last week.

DURING the week ending April 7th, 391 barrels of eggs and 2,129 pounds of butter were shipped by railroad from Mount Vernon.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH, at Dayton, dedicated on Sunday, has paid the entire cost of church and furniture, about $108,000.

A NEWLY married Millersburg couple were pestered with callers responding to bogus "at home" cards distributed by an officious friend.

A GAY lassie of forty won the affections of a susceptible youth of seventeen, in Tontogany, Wood county, and they were married a few weeks since.

JOSEPH AND CAROLINE GREENAWALT, of Salem township, Columbiana county, bet ween the 4th and 16th of March lost five children, all of whom died of scarlet fever.

POWERS, who murdered the Catholic Priest at Bellefontaine last winter, had his trial last week and was found to be insane, and is to be sent to the Insane Asylum.

REV. TRUMAN STRONG, for nearly fifty years a Universalist preacher, died at his home in Fredericktown, a few days ago, in the 80th year of his age. His death occurred on his birthday.

THE Catholic Church at Jefferson was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. It was a new structure, and cost over $4,000. Insured for $2,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

DR. KENNEDY, of Deaverton, Morgan county, succeeded recently in breaking his father's will—the result of which is one hundred thousand dollars in his pocket. The suit was had in Chicago.

THE prospectus of a new paper at Bellaire, to be called the *Standard*, has been issued. It will be an eight column sheet, Democratic in politics, and especially devoted to the interests of Bellaire and vicinity.

A YOUNG lady, named Ruth A. Bell, who has been living at or near Milton, in Stark county, a few days ago ran away with a negro named E. Cramer. They were overtaken at Massillon and brought back.

MICHAEL HIGGINS, of Warren, who was convicted of assault with intent to kill, in 1866, by the Warren Common Pleas Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, has been placed in the infirmary insane.

JOHN KLINGINSMITH, who murdered a man named Archibald Reeves, in Trumbull county, about ten years ago, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, has been pardoned by Governor Hayes, and has returned to Warren.

WAGON loads of wild pigeons have been reaching Newark every day during the present week. The first shipments to New York last week sold for $4.25 per doz. They are now down to $1.50. In Newark they have been sold from the wagon as low as forty cents. It is said that the shipments of pigeons by the Wilmington road on Wednesday of last week amounted to many tons.

AT Crestline a little girl about four years old, named Effie Gray, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Gray, fell into a boiler of hot water which her mother had placed on the floor, and before she could be extricated was so severely scalded that her life is despaired of. Dexter Gray, the little girl's father, was burned to death some months ago at Upper Sandusky by the explosion of a burning coal oil lamp which he was endeavoring to carry out of his house.

GENERAL NEWS.

ANDY JOHNSON will shortly go to Europe, and remain there six months.

IT is thought that the Senate will take up the bill abolishing the franking privilege on Monday or Tuesday of this week. Its passage is considered certain.

PETITIONS are pouring in from all parts of the country demanding the abolition of the income tax and recommending the passage of the Funding bill with the clause relating to national banks.

A HAMBURGER soothed his jealousy of his wife by fighting a duel with her. The woman did not survive and a tyrannical court has sent the husband to prison for 25 years. Chivalry has no show in those European despotisms.

A PENNSYLVANIA editor rejects an advertisement sent him by an Indiana lawyer on the condition that he should take his pay in divorces, saying, however, that he does so because he is a bachelor and the proposition is "scandalously premature."

ON the tariff bill the next great battle will be on iron, which will be reached about next Tuesday. There are fifty pages in the bill, and so far only five pages have been passed upon, there being as yet no apparent decrease in the disposition to talk on every line of it.

HUNTING PARSON—"Well, George, how d'ye like the new master?" Old-fashioned Huntsman—"Oh, he'll do, sir! Seems a very pleasant sort o' gen'l'man —the very first time we was out he swear'd at me so comfortable as if he'd a-know'd me all his days!"—*Judy.*

GEN. SPINNER has received several letters from able financiers, bankers, and others expressing the highest approval of his views concerning the Funding bill. Among the letters is one from Baltimore, stating that if the bill becomes a law, an able financier of that State will purchase $250,000 of the new bonds.

THE American continent will be joined to the coast of China by a line across the Pacific Ocean before long, bringing us as near Canton as to any European city in the interchange of thought and news. This cable, with the completion of the lines now in construction in the Indian Ocean, will complete the girding of the earth.

THERE is no doubt that the Ways and Means Committee have substantially agreed upon the income tax. In the law bill the tax will be reduced to three per cent., and the exemption to two thousand dollars. The five per cent. tax is to run till 1871. In the House there will be a severe contest on the point, as there is a firm determination on the part of a very large minority, perhaps a majority, that the reduction shall commence immediately. There is very little expectation that the tax will be abolished.

A BIT of glue dissolved in skim milk will restore crape. Ribbons of every kind should be washed in cold suds, and not rinsed. If your flat irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them perfectly smooth. If you wish to lay down a carpet for durability, choose small figures. A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of a door will prevent its creaking. Scotch snuff put in holes where crickets come out will destroy them. Wood ashes and common salt wet with water will prevent flies from coming about a stove. Half a cranberry, it is said, bound on a corn will soon kill it.

THE Committee of Ways and Means had an informal meeting on the funding bill, but came to no conclusion. The point under consideration was the propriety of compromising with the national banks so as to relieve them from the taxes now imposed on their circulation, deposits and capital stock, in case they agree to exchange their five-twenty six per cent bonds for the proposed new issue provided by the funding bill. It is understood that the national bank representatives who were here recently indicated their willingness to exchange their bonds provided Congress would relieve them from these taxes.

IN the southern portion of Chili there exists a number of Indian tribes, who acknowledge only a quasi allegiance to the Chilian Government. Recently, a Frenchman named Tounens, said to have escaped from a lunatic asylum, has secured the confidence of these savages and proclaimed himself their king, under the regal title of King Aurelie I. He has associated with him four Ministers, all Frenchmen, like himself, assembled a large army, well armed and supplied with munitions of war, and altogether has displayed a good deal of method in his madness. He is said to possess the unlimited confidence of the savages, and and will prove no mean antagonist for the Chilians, possessing, as he does, several well fortified posts and inland fastnesses where he can carry on a defensive warfare for an indefinite period. King Aurelie began his career as an attorney. "Tall oaks from little acorns," &c.

THE PLEBISCITUM, which is to ask from France an approval by popular vote of Napoleon's new scheme of reform, is expected to take place in May. The points presented by the Senatus Consultum which the people will be invited to approve are—first, that the Senate shall share legislative power with the Corps and the Emperor, but cannot initiate taxation; second, that the constitution-making power given to the Senate is taken from it; third, the Constitution can only be modified by the people on propositions of the Emperor. We fail to see in these provisions, or in any part of the Senatus Consultum, of which they constitute the vital portions, an express provision for trusting the Corps Legislatiff with any additional legislative and constituent power. It is to be supposed that the Emperor will offer reforms to the Constitution on motion of his legislature elected by the people, but this is not certain. At the present moment, the question in France, we believe, is not one to be referred or debated by both the French Chambers before being submitted to a vote of the people. Napoleon has not yet answered this, though the Plebiscitum seems to be quite resolved upon.

IT is questionable whether the people properly appreciate the mighty changes which are just now occurring in this portion of the political world. Mary Clemmer Ames, in a recent letter to the *Independent*, presents one of them very strikingly as follows:

Senator Brownlow sits before Senator Revels. When Mr. Drake congratulated the latter on his speech there, the three men stirred the most wonderful associations. There was one, now a Senator of the United States, who eight years before asked for an obscure seat in the Senate gallery in vain. He could not pass its doors because his skin was a shade darker than that of the door keeper; though his mother was a Scotch woman and his father a free man. There, quivering with palsy in every limb, sat another, who a few years ago prayed that if he died at the North his coffin might be made open at one end, so that he could crawl away from the abolitionists. There was another man, shaking hands with the Senator of darker face, who, a few years ago, presented a bill to the Legislature of Missouri that all free men of color in that State should be sold into slavery, which bill would have included the Senator with whom he was now shaking hands. These three men were all friends to-day. Well, the old earth moves!

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Gladstone's Policy Condemned—Coal Mine Calamity—Order Maintained in Paris—Changes in the French Ministry—Duke Montpensier to be Tried for Killing Prince Henri de Bourbon—Lopez Gains a Victory in Paraguay—The Cuban Insurrection Eking Out.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 11.—Unusual precautions were taken by the police yesterday to guard against threatened disorders, but the city was as quiet as usual.

Noon.—It is probable that Count Daru will resign the foreign office. While it is true that changes are imminent in the Ministry, and rumor has associated the names of several gentlemen with positions in the new Cabinet, up to this hour but one withdrawal has actually occurred, that of Buffet, Financial Secretary.

The workmen of the immense manufactory of M. Coll have struck.

The resignation of Count Daru is imminent. Should he withdraw other Ministers will follow. The report gains credence that the Emperor is acting under the influence of Rouher.

In the Corps Legislatif to day Jules Favre expressed regret at the resignation of M. Buffet, who, he said, had shown a disposition to stand up for the prerogatives of the Chamber and was a defender of order and liberty.

M. Segris, replying to Favre, described him as a defender of the Republic but an adversary of liberty. This produced much excitement and called forth exclamations from all sides.

M. Ollivier addressed the Chambers, and while covering the events of the past week was interrupted with cries of "You made promises." In the course of his speech he expressed the opinion that one day would be sufficient for taking the vote of the Chamber on the plebiscitum.

The Emperor held a review of troops at Place Du Carrausel to day.

LYONS, April 11.—M. Mangini has been elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif from Lyons over Uric De Fovnille. The friends of the latter made extraordinary efforts to secure his election, but the vote was 36,836 for Mangini and 7,827 for Fonville. Mangini was the candidate of the Left Centre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 11.—Erie Sixes were admitted to the Stock Board here.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* censures Gladstone's shuffling policy on Irish matters, and predicts the defeat of the Irish land bill on account of the obscurity, complication and ambiguity of its provisions. The same paper urges the instant dispatch of a frigate to the fisheries, to watch the American war steamer there.

CORK, April 11.—The Court is about to discharge Phillips, who was recently arrested here as an alleged embezzler of Federal bonds. American depositions are not forthcoming.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* is assured it is the intention of the Ecumenical Council to adopt the dogma of Papal infallibility by acclamation on Easter Monday, and that the representatives of foreign powers in Rome have resolved not to be present at the public session on that day.

The *Scotsman* says Mr. Gladstone has received a letter signed by two hundred members of the House of Commons, urging the adjournment of the ballot. The favorite in betting for the Derby and two thousand guinea races is Lord Falmouth's King Crafi.

EDINBURG, April 11.—The wood work in both shafts of Bathegate colliery took fire to-day while the miners were at work. Seven men were suffocated and forty-nine rescued.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 9.—In a telegram from Captain General De Rodas, dated Puerto Principe 8th, published to-day, he states that two columns of Spanish troops had returned without meeting the enemy. The forces were then provisioned for two months and sent to occupy Guanae and Najaza. Two men and one woman, spies, were caught. The latter were executed, and the woman pardoned. A great amount of important correspondence was captured and much property of rebels destroyed. The insurgents' advance guard surrendered voluntarily, and report that Enrique Agramonte, Francisco Castillo, Gaspar Betancourt, Diego Aguero, and an American named Maguet, were the chief leaders of the insurgents, and some of them embarked and fled the country, after having fought among themselves. Some of the insurgents had issued an order punishing with death whoever accepts Da Roda's amnesty proclamation. Cespedes intends to leave the country. Large bands are still pursued. Anarchy, panic and desertions prevail everywhere among the rebels. Some have raised the standard of revolt against Agramonte, owing to his tyrannical behavior. Yesterday the leaders of this revolt assassinated fourteen of their own men for the purpose of robbery.

This news, which is regarded as official, has caused great rejoicing here.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 11.—It is announced that the trial of the Duke of Montpensier, for killing Prince Henry of Bourbon, will commence to morrow.

A large number of arrests have been made in Barcelona since the revolt, and the police are actively hunting up all the prominent actors in that affair. A council of war is now in session there.

PARAGUAY.

LISBON, April 11.—Advices from Paraguay state that President Lopez suddenly turned upon and surprised his pursuers, winning quite a victory. It is thought that this advantage would result in an indefinite prolongation of the war.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 11.—*Evening.*—Consols: for money 93¾; account 93¾. American securities quiet: Ten-forties, 86½; '62s, 90¾; '65s, 90½; '67s, 98⅞. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, flat at 111⅜; Great Western, 28; stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales middling, uplands at 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California wheat 9s 1d@9s 2d; red western, No. 2, 7s 9d; winter 8s 7d. Western Flour 19s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 57s. Pork 93s 6d. Beef 106s. Lard lowyand 68s 6d. Cheese 71s 6d. Bacon 56s 6d for Cumberland cut. Common Rosin 4s 9d; fine do. 13s. Spirits Petroleum 1s 1d; refined 1s 7d. Tallow 44s. Linseed Cake 9s 10d.

LONDON, April 11.—Tallow 43s. Sperm Oil 92½@93s. Sugar 39s 3d. Calcutta Linseed 59s.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—U. S bonds flat at 94¾.

PARIS, April 11.—Bourse dull: rentes 83f 50c.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Petroleum market flat at 52¾.

BREMEN, April 11.—Petroleum market flat.

HAMBURG, April 11.—Petroleum flat.

HAVRE, April 11.—Cotton quiet.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—U. S bonds closed excited: Five twenties 94⅛.

HAVRE, April 11.—Cotton market closed quiet.

St. Louis Treasury Defalcation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Dwight Dunkee, an old and prominent citizen, has been appointed city treasurer by Mayor Cole, vice Susisky, the defaulter. Adolph E. Kroeger, who is charged with being instrumental in leading Susisky astray, was arrested to-day on a charge of robbing the city treasury of $23,000. Kroeger was in temporary charge of the office last summer while Susisky was in New York engineering some speculations, and during that time used checks left by Susisky to meet the current expenses of the office for his benefit. He has turned over a house and lot to the city authorities in part payment of the above amount. Susisky was transferred to the calaboose to-day and Kroeger is in jail.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Northern Pacific Railroad—Further Progress With the Tariff—San Domingo Resolution Again Objected to.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire what legislation is necessary for the regulation of the transportation of cattle and other animals on railroads of the United States, so as to secure for the animals sufficient space and ventilation. Adopted.

Mr. M'DONALD delivered an argument in support of the bill for a line of steamships under the United States flag, for the conveyance of United States mails to European ports, India and China, &c.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill and appointed a committee of conference.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill, allowing the road to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, etc., was resumed.

Mr. THURMAN submitted an amendment to require the sale of alternate sections of land to actual settlers, except such as are necessary for depot and other sites for the road, no purchase to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, nor deed therefor to be made out until the purchaser shall have occupied the land two years, the price not to exceed $1.75 per acre; all lands not sold within fifteen years to revert to the United States, and this legislation to depend upon the consent of the company to these conditions.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Thurman, Rice, Sawyer, Harlan, Ramsey, Williams and Howell.

Mr. WILSON moved to restrict the amendment of Mr. Thurman to lands granted by the bill, which was agreed to —30 against 9, when as modified the amendment was rejected—16 against 26.

Mr. WILSON moved to limit the sales of additional land now granted to actual settlers to one hundred and sixty acres and quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres. Lost—yeas 15, nays 22.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Casserly, Cragin, Davis, Fowler, Harlan, Howell, Morrill (Me.), Ramsey, Sawyer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Flanagin, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Ross, Sawyer, Stewart and Williams.

Messrs. Fenton, Norton, Sumner and Edmunds, in favor of the amendment, paired with Messrs. Warner, Vickers, Stockton and Pratt, opposed to it.

Without disposing of the bill, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Granting lands to Kansas for a railroad from Fort Scott in the direction of Santa Fe.

Authorizing the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to change the line of road in Nebraska.

A resolution was adopted, 113 against 55, granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to the colored people of the District of Columbia for their meeting Wednesday evening in recognition of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, the House to participate in the ceremonies.

This was supplemented by another resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements.

The SPEAKER named Messrs. Dockery, Maynard, Allison, Cox and Eldridge.

Mr. COX said he could not serve on the committee, except on one condition. That was that his friend from Mass. (Mr. Butler,) should be allowed to entertain the meeting in his own way. [Laughter.] He added he declined to serve because he did not wish to meet the colored people, as he pretended, though he had no objection to colored people.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he begged to be excused, without any condition.

Mr. COX, in explanation of his last remark, said he understood the arrangement was got up in the interest of Mayor Bowen, as against anti-Bowen Republicans, and he did not wish to be mixed up with the republican party.

The Speaker put the question on excusing Mr. Eldridge, and announced the noes had it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—As this is not a Congressional duty, and is not required by the House, I will not serve on that Committee.

The SPEAKER—Is the gentleman serving on two Committees?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I do not put it on that ground, but on the ground that I am not required by my official position to render any such service, and I shall not render it.

The SPEAKER ruled that whenever the House directed a Committee to carry out any of its orders, a member was much compelled under the rules to serve on the Committee as on any other Committee. It was not in the power of the Chair to excuse any gentleman from service on any Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the consideration of the application for excuse be postponed, in order to consult the colored gentlemen whether they object. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX thought the farce had gone on long enough. The thing proposed was a desecration of this Hall, which the gentleman himself (Mr. Schenck) had voted against.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked he voted uniformly against giving the use of the Hall to any but legitimate purposes.

Messrs. Eldridge and Cox were not excused from service on the Committee.

Mr. JUDD made an unsuccessful effort to have a new drawing for seats.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules for the adoption of a resolution providing that during April and May motions for adjournment shall not be in order before five o'clock, and there shall be no session on Saturdays, unless specially ordered. This was not to prevent evening session, if the House should direct.

Mr. DAWES objected to the proposed arrangement and the House refused to suspend the rules—51 to 85.

A bill was also introduced relative to the mode of selecting condidates for admission to the Military and Naval Academy.

Mr. HAWLEY, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands for a railroad from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado. Recommitted.

The House then went into Committee on the Tariff Bill, resuming the consideration at the paragraph taxing women's and children's dress goods.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was amended by inserting the words "silk not being a component material thereof of chief value."

The next paragraph, taxing clothing and wearing apparel of every description, balmoral and other skirts and skirting composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of goats or other animals, except knit goods, fifty cents per pound, and forty per cent *ad valorem*, was similarly amended.

The next paragraph taxing webbing, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps and head nets, manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or goat's hair, fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*, was similarly amended, and also by inserting before the word "wool" the words "cotton linen."

The next paragraph, taxing cords, tassels, buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments, made wholly or in part of wool, or goat's hair, sixty per cent *ad valorem*.

The same amendment as to silk was adopted.

The next paragraph was that taxing carpets.

Mr. BROOK, of New York, moved to strike out the paragraph, and had read from the clerk's desk an editorial from the Chicago *Tribune*, which he said had more influence on public opinion than forty members of Congress, showing that of $21,000,000 paid by the people last year under tax on carpets only $2,215,000 went into the Treasury, the other $19,000,000 being divided as extra profits among American carpet manufacturers. He added that the enactment of the paragraph voted millions into the hands of a very few men in the Middle States and in New England.

Mr. MYERS opposed the amendment and replied to Mr. Brooks, stating that there were in his own district seven thousand people engaged in the industry of carpet making and the policy of free trade would shut the factories against those people.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the paragraph was but a re-enactment of the present law, with two exceptions. One of these was that Brussels carpet, under an amendment which had just been adopted, was brought down from forty-four to twenty-eight cents, and the other was a cheaper kind of carpet down from twenty-five cents to twelve cents per square yard.

Mr. COX protested against the whole bill as a miserable scheme got up to help a few Pennsylvanians and New Englanders.

Mr. Brooks' amendment was rejected, and the paragraph passed over without amendment, except to insert Brussels carpet at twenty-eight cents per yard, and thirty-five per cent, *ad valorem*.

The next paragraph was in reference to oil cloths.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK it was amended so as to read "on oil cloths for floors, stamped or printed, forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on silk oil cloth sixty per cent *ad valorem*."

No amendments were offered to the three following paragraphs in reference to spun and thrown silk.

The next paragraph was that taxing silk buttons and outside garments fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to increase the duty to sixty per cent.

Mr. BROOKS moved to reduce it to forty per cent. Both were rejected.

No amendments were offered to the two following paragraphs, in reference to silk plush and silk laces.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended to read:

On all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component part of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, sixty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. BUTLER, Massachusetts, moved to add a new paragraph taxing at twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* webbing composed of silk and rubber, or silk and other material, silk being the material of chief value, used in the manufacture of shoes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Massachusetts, opposed the amendment.

Mr. JENCKS moved to make the duty fifty per cent.

Without disposing of either amendment the Committee rose, having gone through over three pages of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER said there was plenty of Ireland now, but none of Dom'nica.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, moved to rescind the resolution adopted to day, granting the use of the hall for the celebration of the XVth Amendment.

The resolution was rescinded without a division and the Select Committee discharged.

The House then adjourned.

CANADA.

Preparing for Expected Fenian Raid—The Winnepeg Trouble—Nova Scotia and the Confederation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, April 11.—The First Cavalry received orders on Saturday to hold themselves in readiness for active service and it is understood they will proceed either to St. Armand or Huntingdon. Volunteers have been called out all along the eastern frontier and have been under arms since Saturday. Probably all the city corps will be ordered out at once. The Government received information on Thursday and Friday of the time appointed for the raid.

A general move of the ice took place yesterday, leaving the river nearly open in front of the city. The water rose suddenly and flooded Commissioner street and to a lower part of Griffintown.

TORONTO, April 11.—Meetings are being held in almost every city and town of Ontario for the purpose of expressing indignation at the visits of Scott at Fort Garry, and calling upon the Government not to receive Reili's delegates, now on the way to Ottawa.

There is much information before a police magistrate charging Father Lynott and Scott with being accessories to the murder of his brother. It is understood the delegates have determined not to pass through Ontario by the usual direct route, but to proceed from Ogdensburg, and thence to Ottawa, thus avoiding arrest.

In addition to the troops already called out and mustered on the frontier, it was decided to-day to call out 1,800 men of the active militia in the Provinces of Quebec These men will hold themselves in readiness and proably be concentrated at Montreal. There is considerable excitement along the frontier in the counties of Chateaugray and Missisquoy, and if the raid takes place it is conjectured it will be at the same point as in 1866, between St. Armand and Freleighburg. As a measure of precaution the Government has called out the Montreal Volunteer Company near Sarnia, to do duty as mounted infantry along the Detroit river below Sarnia.

HALIFAX, April 11.—A numerously signed petition to the British Government for the release of Nova Scotia from the Confederation was presented in the Assembly to day. A resolution to the same effect was offered. Mr. Dickie moved his resolutions against the Dominion national policy. He urged the importance of the American market to Nova Scotia, declared the people dissatisfied with the Confederation, and that unless reciprocity was effected, dissatisfaction must increase, and charged the Dominion with neglecting to make efforts therefor. The new tariff would take more from Nova Scotia than was given by the Howe arrangement. Attorney General Wilkins said the tariff added another to the many barriers Canada had raised against reciprocity. Mr. Dickie again spoke urging the disastrous effects of the duty on flour upon vessels engaged in the American coal trade, as it would prevent their taking a return cargo. Mr. DesBrussy supported the resolutions and especially condemned the flour duty. Mr. Murray said a duty of fifty cents on coal was no protection and would increase the quantity raised in Nova Scotia. The debate was adjourned.

—The latest official advices from Minister Sickles predict a stormy time in Spain. He expresses the belief that events are rapidly progressing to a crisis, and some important movement, either on the part of Prim or his opponents, must soon be made. Some official information is to the effect that in the midst of all these troubles Prim and Sickles found time to talk about Cuban affairs, and the chances of some agreement with the United States for the purchase of the island. Prim is said to have blumtly told General Sickles that the permanent occupation of Cuba by Spain was not considered probable, and that he himself was ready, when the proper opportunity offered, to come to an understanding with the United States, but that at the present time, while Spain was in trouble at home, and the insurrections, and Cubans combined to defy the power of the mother country, the serious opening of negotiations for the purchase of the island is to be regarded as impracticable.

—The story that President Grant and the gentlemen who accompanied him to Troy to attend the funeral of General Thomas refused to pay their fares on the Hudson River road and were threatened with ejection, is a baseless fabrication. The President and friends were in a sleeping coach and retired as soon as they entered it, leaving the car in charge of an aid-de-camp. The conductor asked this person for tickets. He said he had none, that arrangements had been made, he supposed, to ticket the party through. The conductor telegraphed the Superintendent, who replied to take the party through. When the President was told of the request of the conductor, he immediately ordered full fares to be paid, and the incident was not thought of after until the exaggerated statements were made.

—The Oregon Republican Convention met at Portland on Saturday. General Joel Palmer was nominated for Governor and Wilson for Congress by acclamation. The platform approves the policy of the administration and the declaration of the President's inaugural that no repudiators of the public debt be trusted in place. It denounces all forms of repudiation, and opposes any change in the naturalization laws to include Chinese suffrage or recommend universal amnesty.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Interest Unprecedented—Continuation of Evidence for Defense.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 11, 1870.

The interest in the McFarland trial has reached a pitch of intensity on this sixth day rarely if ever before witnessed on a similar occasion. Though the rain came down in torrents, the crowd that thronged the court room corridors, stair ways and grounds exceeded any day previous since the beginning of the trial. At an early hour the chief actors took their accustomed places inside the court room, McFarland preserving the same cool, complacent demeanor he has preserved throughout the trial. An element of novelty, in the shape of Mrs. Norton, advocate of woman's rights, took apiace among the reporters to give the proceedings of the trial to the *Revolution*.

At ten o'clock the Recorder came into court and announced that the trial would be adjourned to the rooms of the Court of Over and Terminer, in the new Court House, in order that the general sessions might be proceeded with. Then came an unprecedented rush and the curious throng hurried across the park, splashing through the mud regardless of the downpour of rain, and in an inconceivably short time the corridors of the new Court House were filled with a swarming, dripping, steaming mass of humanity, all elbowing their way to the door. The officers, however, exerted their accustomed discretion, and soon all those entitled to admission were comfortably seated in their appointed places.

The first witness was Mrs. Mary Oliver, who testified that her father, brother of the prisoner, died insane in an asylum, and that the prisoner, her cousin, bore a striking resemblance to her father.

Francis McFarland, second witness, who was employed at the Westmoreland Hotel, testified regarding the prisoner registering at the hotel on the night Richardson was shot. He came in as any other man.

Sylvester S Magnas, proprietor of the Corn Exchange Mills, saw the prisoner two or three days before the homicide; second either insane or half drunk—more like a crazy man than drunk.

Wm. J. McGrath testified he was a clerk attached to the halls of justice, and produced from the records a commitment of Francis McFarland to the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, as a dangerous lunatic. The commitment was granted on a certificate from a physician, stating that Francis McFarland was suffering from alienation of mind and was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. Nothing material elicited on cross-examination.

John W Billings testified he had known the prisoner; often saw him between the years 1859 and 1861; remembers his having been a commissioner of enrollments; he had a desk in witness' office; saw him on the 26th of November, 1869, opposite the New York Hotel; it was about twenty minutes past four in the afternoon; saw him coming three or four yards before they met; his appearance was different from what it used to be; he knew him. Witness followed him and asked where he was going and was he ill. He said "No." Witness asked where he was going; he said he was going down to the New York Hotel. Witness tried to dissuade him from going down, but without effect. His look was most peculiar and he was in a manner that he was not in the right mind. He said he should be going at 4 this was would be out soon. Had seen him about two weeks before, on Broadway; his condition then was about the same as it had been previously; knew the years previous, never met witness but he would talk about his suit against Richardson and about Richardson seducing his wife. Was slightly acquainted with prisoner's wife; saw sometimes with her children, bringing little Percy with her, husband and wife were very affectionate towards each other, calling each other "my dear" and "my darling." The prisoner often spoke to witness about his wife and children in terms of affectionate solicitude. Saw the youngest boy Daniel at the office in the fall of '69; the father was very affectionate toward the child. Saw McFarland after his return from Boston, where he had been to try and recover the possession of the children. Prisoner came into his office and sat down; he would sit in his chair, then start up and walk about, crying and saying aloud "I loved my wife, and Oh God, they have taken her away!" Witness tried to calm him, but was unable; told McFarland he would get sick if he continued in this way. I thought he was insane. I had only had two or three such conversations with him: on one occasion McFarland said "I would rather be in my grave than not have my children." He said when he thought of his children having a father living beside him, he could not endure it, and it made him wild. In July, 1867, he was in my office, and looked very sick; he then went out and I did not see him for two months, during which time he had been ill with fever in Staten Island. He said he spent between three and four thousand dollars in his endeavors to get his children. He said he had commenced the civil suit in order to show to community what a libertine and thief Richardson was. He said Richardson was wealthy and would use his money to defeat him. I felt his pulse before he went to Staten Island, and told him it was up to one hundred and fifty; he said it was that way for about two months. McFarland complained a great deal of his head; there was water in my office, and he always washed his head with it when he came to see me. He said he did not want to sleep and could not sleep. When he got Percy back he said, 'Here is one of the boys, and I'm bound to get the other." In 1868 I saw McFarland near Waverly place; he looked careworn and haggard and went over his family grievance. I supposed in the long run that his excitement and trouble would kill him. Saw him again near the Astor House, in August, 1869. He again spoke of Richardson and his suit, and his wife and children.

Cross examined—Remembered the prisoner saying to him that Judge Sandford was his attorney in the *habeas corpus* matter; was not aware what were the prisoner's duties in the assessor's office; he was engaged in those duties during the period referred to by witness. Previously, when McFarland used to speak to him in an incoherent manner, he was unaware of what business the prisoner was engaged in; he was the usual crowd of people on Broadway on 25th November, when he met prisoner opposite New York Hotel; asked McFarland repeatedly what was the matter with him; it was rather in a hurried and manner than anything irrational than in his conversation; there was a look in his eye which language was powerless to express; the words themselves were not incoherent; his appearance was woe begone, and as if he had a heavy load on his mind; the only incoherent impression the prisoner used was when he asked him to go home with him; he (McFarland) said "no, the stars will be out soon." In the other interviews, to which witness had testified, prisoner had always acted incoherently; he would walk up and down, crying out, "My God, they have taken my children from me; I would rather be in my grave." Re-direct—When he met prisoner on the 25th of November, his eyes were rolling wildly

City

f.

.DING,

.ithfield Street

., APRIL 12, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 94⅞.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 52½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

The air is filled with rumors from Harrisburg. One of these closely concerns the Senator from Butler. It relates to the public, *and private*, part taken by him in the Watt-Diamond contest. We suggest to his Republican constituents the propriety of an early investigation, or perhaps he may find it expedient to resign his seat. Which would he prefer? Has he the nerve to face it out?

One of our city journals has been insisting, for the past fortnight, that the President was about to "proclaim" an universal amnesty to the rebels. The forthcoming document was to be an Executive "proclamation," not a recommendatory message to Congress. Reminded of its stupid blunder, it now drops the "proclamation" feature of the story, and avers that it meant a "recommendation" all the time. Happy compound of ignorance and cheek!

Governor Senter talks like a simpleton. He says that "while he could convene his Legislature, to consider a demand for Federal intervention, that body is politically so constituted that it would sanction no step towards obtaining troops." The Constitution makes no allowance for political opinions, in such cases, and the Governor would know that, if Tennessee was not at present afflicted with an Executive who has neither mental capacity, political principle, the nerve of an honest man, or even the shadow of administrative capacity. The people which elected him will have to abide by all the legitimate consequences of their own folly.

Here comes a story from the State Capitol, that a certain Senator from a strong Republican district in North Western Pennsylvania, who had more than once already sold out his party, was offered by the Democrats first $10,000 and then $12,000, for his vote on a contested Senatorial seat, whereupon one of the "roosters" in the lobby offered him the same sum, $12,000, to vote the other way. It is said he accepted the last bid and voted accordingly. The price of his vote, the story goes, was handed him on the day of adjournment, in a sealed envelope. Here is where the magic comes in. When, with greedy fingers, he opened the envelope, every dollar of the price stipulated for the vote which had been given had *disappeared!* Imagine the Senator's virtuous indignation! He fancied himself an adept in *leger-de-main*, but here was a trick which outshone him! It is a bad story for Harrisburg morals, but it is far worse for the venal rascal who made merchandise of his vote. The facts, it is understood, are quite accessible if his constituents desire an investigation of their truth.

A New York journal presents two views of the personal characteristics of the late General Thomas, which are peculiarly interesting. The first was President Lincoln's opinion of his military qualifications; the second his own estimate of a political career. In the first impulse of public shame for the defeat at Chicamauga, before it was learned that Thomas alone had saved us from a crushing disaster, the President was implored to hold Thomas responsible for a lack of co-operation at the proper moment. The telegraphic reply to the suggestion was as follows:

"I hasten to say that, in the state of information we have here, nothing could be more ungracious than to indulge any suspicion toward General Thomas. It is doubtful whether his heroism and skill exhibited last Sunday afternoon has ever been surpassed in the world.
A. LINCOLN."

His own estimate of political temptations was very low. He declared to Gen. J. S. Negley, who stood among the first in his regard, that he was bred a soldier, and would not give up that profession; that a political career would only expose him to calumnies without number, and that he could not consent to be talked of as a candidate for any office, even for the Presidency itself.

What is known as the Harrisburg correspondence of the Pennsylvania press ought to be thoroughly appreciated by this time—namely: that it is written by trimmers, lobbyists and political bummers, who have no other means to rely upon the success with which they build us this scheme, or tear down that. This, of course, applies to the professional correspondent.—*Post.*

We presume that the city press will unite with us in cordially endorsing the *Post's* statement. Our regular press report from the Capital has been, through out the session, most meagre, unreliable and unsatisfactory. If we can do no better next winter, in the association with our neighbors, we shall certainly try it alone. As an example of our constant disappointments during the session, take the Governor's veto of the omnibus rail way bill: although that very important paper was read in the Senate, at 11 A. M. of Thursday last, the first intimation of it forwarded by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh press, came in the briefest possible form at a late hour of the ensuing evening. This negligence was to us the crowning mortification of the session. And we have the less color for this apology to our readers since it had become long before manifest that our legislative "report" was of no value whatever.

REFORMING THE COUNCILS.

There is a flattering prospect of an early reform in the constitution of our Pittsburgh Legislature. Think of a municipability which has been afflicted with the regular sessions of one hundred and twenty Councillors. The wonder is that we should have been half as well governed, in the interesting departments of paying, sewers, police, &c., as we have. Our Select Council has had forty-six members, two from each of the twenty-three wards of the city—an equal representation in that body without regard to any differences in population. In the Common Council, we have sixty-six members, some wards sending but two and others three and four, each according to the ratio of taxable population. It has been so long and so generally conceded by citizens that these Councils were so unwieldy in numbers that we cheerfully agree to find no fault with the recent legislation to reduce the membership, although it has been consummated without any public discussion here, and even without any general cognizance of the fact that such legislation was pending.

The new law confers upon the present Councils the discretion to provide by ordinance for reducing the Select branch to a member from each ward, elections to be held on alternate years in the odd and even numbered wards, and for re-apportioning the Common branch irrespective of the old ratio of taxables, and more practically in unison with the local requirements respectively.

We can heartily approve of the suggested reductions in the membership and hope that Councils may inaugurate them. With twenty-three members, the Select branch would be quite large enough; indeed, it is not unreasonable to think that our municipal legislation could be well enough attended to, if that branch of Councils were wholly extinguished. An average of two members from each ward for the Common branch, forty-six in all, would not concentrate too much a proper responsibility, while it would be likely to facilitate the dispatch of business. We doubt, however, the propriety of any horizontal apportionment; a ratio, of taxables or otherwise, should be fixed, and the wards entitled to representation accordingly.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILWAY.

The sincerest friends of the projected railway from this city, up the valley of the Monongahela to the West Virginia line, approve cordially of the Executive veto of the bill to plunder the Sinking fund. They perceive that the inducements which this bill pretended to offer them were altogether illusory, and that, ultimately, while the road might be constructed, its property and franchise would be taken out of their hands, and all the private investments in its stock sacrificed. Nor was it quite certain that the railroad would have been built with the aid of the million and a half of Sinking-fund assets. On the contrary, those assets must have been speedily recovered by the Commonwealth, from the hands of the parties unlawfully gaining possession of them, and this would have paralyzed all effective operations instantly. For the measure just now vetoed was clearly unconstitutional. No act done in pursuance of its provisions could have divested the Commonwealth of its title to the specific property, the bonds, now in the fund. No possessory rights could have been interposed, by any private parties, against the title of the State to recover its own; it could have followed its property into any hands, and regained it in spite of any ples. When an act itself is unconstitutional, everything done under that act is not only voidable, but void from the beginning. The public remedies would have been ample, either for the sequestration of the unfinished railway, or for recourse against the Allegheny Valley Company, or against any other hands, into which the original property or its proceeds might be traced. No title passing by an unlawful act, the raiders upon the sinking fund would then have had no more legal protection against the reclamations of the lawful owner, than can be claimed by a horse thief, or the victimized innocent in whose possession the stolen animal is at last identified. The parties dealing in the property thus unlawfully taken from the public treasury would, each and all of them, have been liable to the State, as equally principals or accessories in the improper conversion. The State could have made its choice of which of the parties to pursue. At least some of them would have been able to respond in satisfactory damages. So that, if the specific property had not been recovered in fact, the treasury would have been made whole by such of the partners in the raid as could neither have disproved their liability, nor have evaded the collection of a judgment for the whole amount taken.

Had the bill become a law, the scheme might have gone on swimmingly, perhaps for a twelve month. But no longer! The elements of a storm were brewing already, and would have come to a head before a year had elapsed. Next winter, there would have been seen in this State a Legislature not to be trifled with, or baffled in its resolution to vindicate the rights of the Commonwealth. It would have been a body of citizens resolute in purpose, and quite capable of ensuring the concurrence therein of other officials of the State. Then, the reckoning would have been had—and it is easy to understand that this would have been seriously embarrassing *to our railway* to Charleston. Thoughtful men have no difficulty in appreciating the situation as it would have been, and the best friends of that road all agree, therefore, that it is better as it is.

This railway project has too much intrinsic merit to be defeated, because of the just failure of that wretchedly contrived job. Its construction will not be long delayed for the want of a million and a half, more or less. There is capital enough, and we believe the spirit of enterprise is equally ample in this community, and through the region which the road must traverse, to build it without any protracted delay. It is idle to talk of our poverty, here, where within a few months past, quite five millions of dollars have been put away for investment in a Northern Pacific Railway. The counties on the route hence to the Virginia line are also populous and wealthy. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which would have built this line with the aid of a million and a half from the sinking fund, must be regarded as being quite as well disposed to aid it now as before, to the same extent. The Allegheny Valley Company remains just as much interested as ever. We confide in the sincerity with which the management of these corporations have assured the friends of the Virginia route of their purpose to assist them, and they will now make their pledges as good as they were up to Thursday last. Let either of these corporations extend the same guarantee, as was provided in the vetoed bill, to the paper of the new Company, and there will remain no formidable difficulties in the way which cannot be overcome by a moderate effort on the part of local capital.

—When the work of construction shall be undertaken upon this basis, it will be quite safe from any disastrous reclamations, and quite certain to be carried through to a successful completion.

HON. D. N. WHITE.

Messrs. Editors: Our county will have a Senator to choose next Fall. The people, in this question, have given very close attention to matters at Harrisburg during the session which ended none too soon last week, and we are all agreed upon one point. We cannot spare Mr. White from our service. Over this way, we have concluded that we had better hire him for a long term at once, and put him in the Senate. The people of Allegheny county will serve themselves in sticking fast to this faithful and upright citizen. He has made an enviable record as a Legislator. Some may say that he lives on the wrong side of the river, but the question of locality is not worth a rush when such men are to be had. Nominate D. N. White for Senate, next fall, on the Republican ticket, and however he may run elsewhere, I know he can make a clean sweep of

Lower St. Clair Tp.

The highest tariff rates proposed are now maintained by the House, and several who voted to put them up are really hostile to the bill, and hope to hold it down so that when General Butler makes the motion to lay it upon the table, or lay it aside, which will be the same thing, it will be as objectionable as possible. General Schenck is, however, confident he can carry it safely through the House inside of two weeks.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

A New Method of Filling the Caissons Proposed and Experiments Tried.

The *Democrat* says the work of filling with concrete the caissons of the river piers is steadily progressing. The east caisson is now about three fourths filled, and will be completely filled within a fortnight. Two or three compartments of the caisson are closed, and the sealing of the ends of the middle chamber has commenced.

The pressure of air is so much increased by the high water as to make it difficult to get men to work there. Only old hands are employed, and the force is less than half as large as that usually at work.

In the west caisson no such trouble is met with, as the atmospheric pressure is not nearly as great, and a full force of men is at work filling in the cement, which operation was commenced on Monday last, and will be completed as soon as that of the east caisson.

In the east shore abutment, soon to be begun, it is proposed to substitute a wooden caisson for the iron ones heretofore used, and, after sinking it to the rock, to fill it entirely with sand by means of hydraulic pressure, instead of with concrete by hand.

The engineers differed in opinion, as to the practicability of such a method, and in order to test it, an experiment is now being tried.

A large wooden tank was constructed and made so strong with huge iron bolts and bands as to render the bursting of it an impossibility. This tank was then placed in a similar position to that the wooden caisson would occupy under the abutment, and a pipe about four inches in diameter and one hundred feet in length attached to it. The tank was then filled with water, after which dry sand was poured in at the top of the perpendicular pipe, and allowed to run into the tank and force the water through some holes opened in the sides. Should the sand rise to the top of the tank and fill it completely, expelling the water and air, and making a solid filling for the tank, the experiment will be considered a success, and the same operation will be used in filling the caisson under the abutment to be built, thereby avoiding the necessity of employing any men in the chambers after reaching the rock. The tank in which the experiment has been for the past few days in progress, will be opened and the result known to-morrow.

So much trouble has been encountered in the filling of the caissons already down and the atmosphere pressure is so great in the east one, that the engineers of the bridge feel considerable anxiety to make this experiment a success. The caisson which it is proposed to fill in this manner will be sunk deeper than any of the others, and the air pressure in it proportionately increased.

Shocking Affair in Indiana—An Insane Mother Burns her Own Child.

New Castle, April 7.—Our town was this morning the scene of a most heart rending homicide. The wife of Mr. Wm. Redding has been insane for some two years, with only occasional lucid intervals. She has at numerous times made attempts to take her own life, well nigh succeeding once by hanging, and once by cutting her throat. But never until this morning has she ever made any serious attempt to take the life of any one else, although her husband has lived in continual fear for the safety of his three children. Seldom has he ventured to leave them for any time in her care. She has seemed rational enough now for some time; has been attending to the duties of her house, and it was hoped she was in a fair way to entirely recover. This morning about seven o'clock, while her husband was working just outside the house, at the yard fence, she was dressing the children. The baby, nine months old, was in her lap. She spoke to the oldest boy, some ten years old, and asked him, "What if I should burn the baby?" The boy answered that he would go and tell pa if she did, and immediately started out where his father was. No sooner was she left alone than she deliberately put the baby into the stove, with no other clothing on it than its little shirt, and then shut the door, and went out and told her husband what she had done. He instantly rushed in and took it out. Its face and arms, and all the front part of its body is burned into a crisp. Death came to the relief of the little sufferer at ten o'clock, after three hours of most intense suffering. The mother seemed frantic with grief for a moment, and then relapsed into an utter want of realization of the situation. To allow her liberty longer would seem unjustifiable.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

TOGETHER.

A song for the season, my dear, my dear,
A song for the sunshiny weather!
And what shall it matter the time o' the year,
When you and I are together?

A song for the summer, flying south,
A fluttering song to stay her?
And if I were the bird with the golden mouth
I would not dare to de ay her.

All the year round my skies are blue,
Into your blue eyes gazing;
Shining, smiling, tender and true—
Oh, these are the ones for praising!

The best of mine that the year could claim
Were a homage but half-hearted,
For I knew the brightness will be the same
When her bloom is all departed.

When out of the world the sunshine slips;
Its hoard the hearth-stone showeth;
The one light sufferth no eclipse,
Whatever the way it goeth.

It's you that's wearing the summer's crown,
To you all sweet names gather;
It's you I love when the snows are down—
Oh, let me sing you rather!

For though I whisper it unaware,
Your name is a spell that raises
All singing sprites that dwell in the air,
Making a sheaf of praises.

A song for the youth our years above,
Holding all worlds in tether;
It suits all seasons, my love, my love,
While you and I are together!
—Harper's Magazine, for April.

The late Dr. Addison Alexander, the famous exegete of Princeton Theological Seminary, had a memory of extraordinary power both in its grasp of principles and details. He was as omniverous a reader as Lord MaCaulay, or Sir William Hamilton, and like these, seemed never to forget anything he had ever known. It would not be easy, in all literary history, to find a parallel to his feats in the preparation of his commentaries on Isaiah and the Psalms, as related in his biography just published. All preliminary work was done in his study at Princeton. Dictionaries were consulted, commentators were searched, all sources whence any rays of light might come were diligently explored. He had a large frame work running around the walls of his study, on which twenty, thirty and even forty huge volumes would stand open at once. He passed from one to another as a bee passes from flower to flower, drawing from each precisely what he wished.

But when investigation was ended, and the process of writing began, there was no more resort to books. He was accustomed to desert his study and take lodgings in a New York hotel on Broadway, and there, in summer vacations, with the bustle and uproar of a crowded street surging in his ear, the work of composition went forward. Though generally esteemed a recluse, and holding aloof from society, the busy life of the city had a strange charm for him. It gave him inspiration, and the excitement of Broadway kept all his mental powers aglow. The results of long study were all at command. He made long citations from various authors, without fear of inaccuracy, or thought of verifying. His marvelous memory held the prodigious stores of learning ready for use, and left him free to carry forward the work of composition unchecked. His commentary on Isaiah gave evidence of the widest range of study. But when we remember it was written away from his library, and from all access to books; and written in summer, in a room overlooking dusty Broadway, our surprise at its wealth of learning is lost in wonder at its author's power of memory and power of work.—*Providence Journal.*

The N. Y. Union League Club held a special meeting on Thursday last to rejoice over the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; and one of the chief features of this meeting was a letter from the veteran Wm. Lloyd Garrison. "Though says this famous champion of freedom, "I deem it simple justice to say that whatever has been done, by political action and legislative enactment, to secure this glorious triumph, has been done *exclusively* by the Republican party, and by the Loyal Leaguers co-operating with it."

The announcement is officially made that the defense of McFarland will be based on temporary insanity.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHEN TO PLANT CORN.

We have noticed a decided difference of opinion among farmers on this subject. Some advocate planting as soon as it can be done without danger of the seed rotting in the ground—just as soon as the ground is warm enough to cause the seed to germinate. They tell us that, though frosts may repeatedly cut down the tender blade after it pushes above the surface, yet the roots will spread and lengthen and gain strength, so that when the frosts cease, and the ground becomes warm, the plants being so strongly rooted come forward rapidly. They claim that heavier crops are produced from this early planting than from any other. But we are not yet convinced of the soundness of such reasoning, or of the correctness of such statements.

Nature has provided that very soon after the seed germinates, and the root pushes downward in quest of nourishment, the stem, or blades shall push upward, drink in the sunlight, and breathe the pure air in order to give a healthy tone to the plant. Although the root may grow while the blade is cut down by the frosts, yet we doubt whether that growth will be of a healthy character.

But while we would not plant corn with the expectation and design of having it nipped by the frost, yet we would plant just as early as the ground was in good condition, and there was a reasonable prospect that the frost would not cut it off. One important condition required is, that the ground be dry enough to work without packing, especially soil composed largely of loam and clay. We would not plant till the middle of June, if we could not pulverize the soil well before that time. Corn, above all other crops, rejoices in a loose, finely pulverized soil.

Another condition of the soil which we consider of the highest importance is, that it be somewhat warm. We would not attempt to say to what point the mercury should rise on the scale when placed in the ground, but we would have the degree of warmth such that vegetation generally, even the trees, would begin to start into new life.

The reasons for such a degree of warmth in the soil before planting are two: First, that the weeds near the surface may have sprouted, so that the necessary stirring of the ground at the time of planting will kill them, and thus the corn have a chance of getting the start of any that may come up from the deeper soil. Ground should always be worked with a harrow or cultivator just before corn is planted, for the double purpose of killing the weeds and of putting the soil in good tilth.

The second reason for the degree of warmth above named, is that the corn may start and grow right along vigorously, without any check from cold or frosts. It will then at once assume its natural dark green color, and retain it through the season, instead of wearing, for a time, that yellow, sickly appearance of corn that is chilled and stinted by the cold. The growth will be healthy and rapid, and we believe the crop will be larger than it would if the young plants were subjected to the chills. We would watch carefully, have all things in readiness, and just as soon as the above named conditions are found to exist, we would "push things,"—every day's delay then will shorten the crop.

Much the best time to cultivate corn is before it is up; a good harrow is a very efficient tool for this purpose; it will thoroughly pulverize and level the land, and prepare it for the cultivator, which is to follow. Of course it must be used as soon as the planting is finished. The harrow should be run parallel with the rows, then it will not displace a single hill. On light lands, in good order, the roller should follow the harrow. If this work has been well done the after cultivation is "but fun." It is folly to say, I plowed my corn three or four times. The question is, is the land free of weeds and thoroughly mellow? To produce this state of things, the implements should be run as near as possible to the plants in the first stages of their growth, but at the last plowing we must keep further off, because the plant will not then bear the lacreration of its roots. It has been ascertained that in very thrifty corn fields the small fibrous roots of the corn will grow five and six feet long, but in the early life of the plant the root is comparatively small. To cultivate deep planting has on shrub or tree, it multiplies the roots, hence if it is done late it will retard the maturing of the crop, and thus expose it to an untimely frost.

Twenty per cent. or one-fifth of the corn crop in the West is annually lost before it is grown. Says one, how can that be? How can we lose what we do not possess? It is the result of *poor seed.* The same land, with even less cultivation and labor, would give us a full crop if none but good seed were used. I can remember a failure after failure, and two or three on my own farm, where I depended on bought seed. Procrastination in the fall, when the seed ought to be secured, or selecting it from the crib, are the sins of which most of our farmers are guilty. No farm labor pays better than the care ful selecting of seed not only for corn, but every other seed. Seed corn should be selected as soon as the kernels are glazed, no matter if the kernels do shrink on the cob. Select those ears that are earliest ripe, large, compact, with deep kernels setting very close and in regular rows, well filled out at the tip and reject the grains on an inch or so at the tip and also at the but. The fault can be in the early one, and the late one is defective at the tip, because its silks are not sufficiently opened and exposed before the impregnating pollen has all been blown away from the tassels. (It is for the purpose of furnishing pollen for these late ears that some have recommended planting a little seed over the field about two or three weeks after the main crop was planted.)

WOOL.

From the reports and circulars before us, it appears that the wool market is rather dull and unsettled. With the price of gold, the prices of woolen goods have gone down, and manufacturers have little or no margin left unless wool follows suit. But those holding stocks of wool are not willing to yield, though they would be glad to sell at figures which they rejected six weeks ago.

It is quite evident that the stocks of wool held by manufacturers, dealers and commission men are quite small. Probably there is not wool enough in the country to keep the mills running till the new clip comes to market, and it is a serious question with some of the manufacturers whether they shall run the risk of loss by purchasing at present prices or stop their mills. We think that in nearly every case they will adopt the former alternative. So long as there is a reasonable hope of paying expenses they will not suffer their machinery to rust out through idleness.

It is probable that uncertainty as to the action of Congress on the tariff question has some effect on the present state of the wool market; but, whatever that act may be, we do not think wool can go much below present prices. The common grades are now so low that the foreign article cannot pay the duty and compete with the home product. Judging from the past three or four years, we may expect increased activity in, and some advance in price of wool about shearing time.

POULTRY BREEDING.

As the time is fast approaching for poultry breeding, a few remarks from one of over twenty years' experience in breeding, both for table and exhibition, would most likely interest a few of your subscribers.

For table birds, cross between Brahma Pootra and Gray Dorking, or Buff Cochin and Gray Dorking, preferring a Dorking cock to hens of the above breeds. Always choose a cock two years old for breeding purposes, for either table or exhibition, and let them be no relation, if possible. For laying most eggs and the largest in the same time, cross between Black Spanish cock and White Cochin hens; you then get fine black fowls. If you want fowls that do not want to sit, and choice breeds, my favorites are Black Spanish, Black Hamburg, Golden-Penciled Hamburg and Golden-Spangled Hamburg. The Black Spanish and the Black Double-Combed Hamburgh lay the largest eggs of any pure breeds. For sitting fowls my favorites are Dark Brahma Pootra, Silver Gray Dorking, and Brown and Partridge-Feathered Cochin China. All these birds, if properly taken care of when young, either pure or crossed, will average ten pounds each, cocks fourteen pounds; and if crossed between Brahma and Dorking, and caponized when about six weeks old, I have seen them weigh seventeen pounds.

For breeding purposes, never allow more than five or six hens to one cock. When you are saving eggs for hatching, keep them covered up in dry bran with the small end of the egg downward. I have kept eggs three months in this way, and eggs laid in April and May, if properly kept, often do better than late in the season. Always sit a hen on the ground floor, if possible; and if in a dry place, get a sod ten inches square, three inches thick, and moisten it well with water, adding a little kerosene to keep the hen free from lice, etc. Then arrange the litter on the top, and place from thirteen to fifteen eggs, according to the size of the hen, marking each egg, so that if any should lay to her you will know it. My plan for sitting is, try and sit about four hens at the same time; then, after sitting about ninety-four hours, take the eggs in a dark place and get a thin board about eight inches square, with a round kolein the center one and a quarter inches wide; then place a light behind the hole, and hold the large end of the egg to the other side, and if there is going to be a chicken in you will see a dark speck at one side, with veins striking from it almost the shape of a spider; if the egg is quite clear, take it away. No doubt you will take so many out of the first sittings that you may sit one over again, and if the hens are properly looked after you may depend on good hatches. In summer put two hatches to one hen, and place her in a coop for a week or ten days, so that the chickens can run in and out, securing it well at night and making it dark when closed. When short of broody hens I have often set them over again, taking the eggs away while chirping. Those eggs that you take away, after sitting for ninety-four hours, may be saved and boiled hard; then chop them up and mix with bread crumbs or coarse meal, and feed to the chickens for the first three or four days. This gives them a considerable start. In hatching by steam and raising by artificial mothers I never had much trouble, after the first three days.—*W. W. R. in the Sterling (Ill.) Gazette.*

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Razor Paste.—Take putty powder 1 oz., oxalic acid ½ oz. and honey enough to mix with these so as to make a stiff paste. Apply to the strop, and wrap the remainder in tin foil.

Isinglass Glue.—Dissolve isinglass in water and strain through coarse linen, and then add a little spirits of wine. Evaporate it to such a consistency that when cold it will be dry and hard. This will hold stronger than common glue, and is much preferred.

To Take Grease from Paper.—Gently warm the parts containing the grease, and apply blotting paper so as to extract as much as possible. Boil some clear essential oil of turpentine and apply it to the warm paper with a soft clean brush. A little rectified spirits of wine should be put over afterward.

Stuffed Beefsteak.—Cut a thick slice from the round, in shape as near an oblong square as possible. Rub over it salt and pepper to taste. Make a stuffing of stale bread and fat salt pork; season with salt, pepper sage, etc. Roll it up in the steak; sew the edges of the slice together with strong twine so that none of the stuffing may escape. Bake in a quick oven.

Ingrowing Toe Nail.—This painful abnormal condition of the toe nail may be cured by allowing the nail to continue to grow without parting it. The boot or shoe will depress the nail at the *end* as it grows longer, which will gradually elevate it at the *point*, where it presses upon and into the soft tissues of the toe; thus removing the irritation, the sore soon heals. This is far preferable to the rash and painful operation of tearing off the toe nail with forceps.

Paper sometimes will stick to an old wall. Where there is danger of this, paper hangers use vinegar in the paste instead of water.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LONES' IMPORTED SODA S, in ½ pound and pound bars; LONES', LUBIN'S and RIMMELL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its functions are two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the healthy or bilious character which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is so violent like that of mercurials, but mild and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more natural and healthy a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to invigorate and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual forerunners of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

Iron and Wood Working

MACHINERY.

STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists Tools.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING.

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.

A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

REGISTERED BONDS,

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

AT

Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.

LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.

REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.

PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.

DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.

GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.

GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET

mh12

EVILS OF LIFE INSURANCE

BY

GEORGE ALBREE.

For sale by S. A. CLARKE & CO., ap5 119 Wood St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

131 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.

mh30

CATALOGUE OF SACQUES AND SHAWLS.

Sale to commence at the Store of

J. W. BARKER & CO,

59 Market Street,

On MONDAY, April 11, 1870.

Lot.		Present price.	Former price.
1	Ladies' Silk Sacques	$4 00	$8 00
2	Ladies' Silk Sacques	5 00	10 00
3	Ladies' Silk Sacques	7 00	12 00
4	Ladies' Silk Sacques	11 00	16 00
5	Ladies' Silk Sacques	12 00	18 00
6	Ladies' Silk Sacques	15 00	22 00
7	Ladies' Silk Sacques	20 00	45 00
8	Ladies' Silk Sacques	25 00	50 00
9	Ladies' Silk Sacques	37 00	70 00
10	Ladies' Silk Sacques	40 00	85 00
11	Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	25 00	40 00
12	Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	18 00	30 00
13	Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	25 00	32 00
14	Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	22 00	40 00
15	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	20 00	45 00
16	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	22 00	48 00
17	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	19 00	22 00
18	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	8 00	16 00
19	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	5 00	10 00
20	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	5 00	12 00
21	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	3 00	6 00
22	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	2 00	4 00
23	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	1 50	4 00
24	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	2 00	5 00
25	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	7 50	12 00
26	Ladies' Black Purple Sacques	6 00	11 00
27	Ladies' Black Purple Sacques	6 00	11 00
28	Ladies' Purple Cloth Sacques	12 00	18 00
29	Ladies' Brown Velvet Cloth Sacques	8 00	15 00
30	Ladies' Brown Plush Sacques	3 00	8 00
31	Ladies' Brown Cloth Sacques	3 00	6 00
32	Misses' Black Cloth Sacques	2 00	4 00
33	Misses' Black Cloth Sacques	2 00	5 00
34	Misses' Waterproof Circulars	3 50	5 00
35	Ladies' Waterproof Circulars	4 75	7 50
36	Ladies' Waterproof Circulars	6 00	7 50
37	Ladies' Waterproof Circulars	7 50	11 00
38	Ladies' Waterproof Circulars	8 50	11 00
39	Ladies' Cloth Circulars	3 50	6 00
40	Ladies' White Astrachan Set	12 00	100 00
41	Misses' Black Astrachan Set	10 00	15 00
42	Ladies' Brown Carracalla Sacque and Muff	28 00	40 00
43	Ladies' Black Carracalla Sacque and Muff	35 00	40 00
44	Ladies' Real Astrachan Sacque and Muff	45 00	75 00
45	Ladies' Black Astrachan Sacque Muff	33 00	50 00
46	Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	8 00	12 00
47	Ladies' Blue Astrachan Circular	8 00	12 00
48	Ladies' Scarlet Astrachan Circular	6 00	16 00
49	Ladies' Waterproof Suit	12 00	16 00
50	Ladies' Brown Cloth Suit	15 00	20 00
51	Ladies' Green Satern Cloth	15 00	20 00
52	Ladies' Purple Sateen Cloth	45 00	90 00
53	Ladies' Light Cloth Sacques	2 00	4 00
54	Ladies' Light Cloth Sacques	3 00	6 00
55	Ladies' Light Cloth Sacques	6 00	10 00
56	Ladies' Light Cloth Sacques	8 00	12 00
57	Ladies' Light Cloth Sacques	10 00	16 00
58	Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	14 00	20 00
59	Ladies' Linen Suit	12 00	25 00
60	Ladies' Linen Suit	8 00	15 00
61	Ladies' Striped Tootal Skirt	3 00	6 00
62	Ladies' Velvet Sacque	30 00	40 00
63	Ladies' Velvet Sacque	45 00	75 00
64	Ladies' Ottoman Square Shawls	22 00	30 00
65	Ladies' Plain Long Shawls	4 75	7 00
66	Ladies' Woolen Long Shawls	3 00	5 00
67	Ladies' Woolen Long Shawls	4 00	9 00
68	Ladies' Woolen Long Shawls	6 00	12 00
69	Ladies' Scotch Woolen Shawls	12 00	20 00
70	Ladies' Scotch Woolen Stripe Shawls	10 00	15 00
71	Ladies' Chenille Long Shawls	11 00	20 00
72	Ladies' Plaid Long Shawls	10 00	15 00
73	Ladies' Double Faced Mourning Shawls	7 50	9 00
74	Ladies' Double Faced Plain Black Shawls	6 00	8 00
75	Ladies' Colleen Bawn Cape	15 00	25 00
76	Misses' Wool Long Shawls	3 50	6 00
77	Misses' Wool Long Shawls	2 50	4 00
78	Misses' Wool Square Shawls	1 75	3 75
79	Misses' Wool Square Shawls	2 50	3 50
80	Ladies' Wool Square Shawls	3 00	5 00
81	Ladies' Wool Square Shawls	4 00	6 00
82	Ladies' Mora Shoque Summer Shawls, Square	2 75	4 50
83	Ladies' Stripe Berege Summer Shawls, Square	4 25	6 00
84	Ladies' Stripe Berege Summer Shawls, Square	4 50	7 00
85	Ladies' Silk Stripe Fancy Shawls, Square	4 75	8 50
86	Ladies' Delain Stripe Fancy Shawls, Square	7 50	11 00
87	Ladies' White Challie Shawls, Square	3 85	5 00
88	Ladies' White Challie Shawls, Square	3 10	4 50
89	Ladies' White Fancy Shawls, Square	4 25	6 50
90	Ladies' Grenadine Shawls, Square	4 50	10 00
91	Ladies'

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

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This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

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GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

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JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 11, 1870.

Money steady at 6 per cent. on call loans. Sterling firmer at 8¾@9¼. Gold firmer, opening at 113¾, advancing to 114 and closing dull at 113⅝@113¾. Carrying rates 3@7. Clearances ninety-six millions.

Government bonds active and firmer and closed only steady. German bankers are free buyers and took nearly $2,000,000 of '64s, old '65s and '67s. Coupons: 81s, 114¼@114¾; 62s, 111¾@112; 64s 110⅝@110⅞; 65s, 111@111⅛; do new, 109¾@109¾; 67s, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝; currency 6s, 111¼@111¾.

State bonds quiet and firm: Missouris, 92½; old Tennessee, 59½; do new, 53¾; old Virginias, 76; do new, 69½; old North Carolina, 35½; do new, 32¾.

The stock market is strong and about up to the highest quotations of the day, although business is generally light. The strongest stocks were New York Central, Northwestern and New Jersey Central. Northwestern was very active in the early part of the day. The miscellaneous list is higher on Pacific Mail and Canton and dull in other shares. Express stocks dull.

Latest Quotations.—Canton, 68¾; Cumberland, 30¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 9¾; Mariposa 6; pfd, 15¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells, 19¾; American, 38¾; United States, 42½; Pacific Mail, 37¼; New York Central 93; Scrip, 90; Erie 20¾; pfd, 47¼; Harlem, 142¾; preferred, 156; Reading, 90¼; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 139¾; Pittsburgh, 100¾; Northwestern, 74½; do preferred, 85¾, Rock Island, 116¾; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do pref'd, 73¾; Wabash, 49; do pref'd, 75; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 38; do pref'd, 54¾; Chicago and Alton, 111½; do pref'd, 112; Ohio and Mississippi, 29½; C. C. & I. C., 17¾; C. & C., 74; Hartford and Erie, 4½.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5¼; Franklin 6; Hecla 80; Quincey 17. Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $80,068,560; currency, $2,628,981; general balance, $83,935,253.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 11, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 113¾; Silver, 111; Eighty-one's, 114½; Five Twenties, 1862, 116¾; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 109¾; do. 1865, Consols, 109¾; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110¼; Ten Forties, 106¼; Adams Express Company, 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 93¼; Reading, 99; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¼; Mich. Cen. & Mississippi, 29; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 16; Chicago & North Western, 74½; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 85¾; Erie, 25.

EXCHANGE.	Large	Small.
London, per £	9,50	$9,65
Paris, per franc	22	24
Berlin, thaler	82	85
Frankfort, florins	48	50

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 113¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 112 do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 111; Ten-Forties, 106¼; Five-Twenties, 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110¼; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 11, 1870.

We alluded briefly in our last report to some of the difficulties in reporting the markets so as to be fully and properly understood both by producers and dealers. As we intimated, there are some country dealers and farmers who have an idea that they should receive the highest quotations reported in the newspapers for anything they have to sell, but if they would only give the matter a little consideration they would know and think differently. When we quote a sale in first hands, it means that a sale has been made by the producer to the dealer, and of course when the dealer sells again he should have a margin. It is not to be expected that he will buy and sell at the same price. The former wholesales, while the latter, as a general thing, sell in small lots or in a retail way; the producer, as a general thing, receives his money as soon as his delivery is made, while the dealer, besides having to take the chances of the market, is obliged to sell in small lots and give time, having to wait 60 or 90 days, and sometimes 6 months before he can make collections. The producer does not want to sell in this way; he wants to close out whatever he can in a lump, wants all he can get for it, and does not want to have to wait for his money—and this is all right. But he should bear in mind that the dealer also wants something, and that he (the producer or country dealer) should be satisfied to let him have a margin, which usually does not amount to much more than a commission. Three or five cents per bushel of a margin, and this is about the average, is little enough for the dealer, who is obliged to haul from depot or wharf to store and then deliver when he sells, and sometimes it is done for less. We want the farmer or country dealer to get a fair price for his merchandise, but at the same time we do not think it is fair or right for them to ask and insist on having all, though some of them do not appear to be satisfied with less.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9¢@9¼; Pots 7½.

APPLES—Market quiet and unchanged; sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

Butter—Unchanged; prime to choice roll is in steady demand with sales at 37@40.

BEANS—We can report sales at $1,75@2,15 per bushel, the outside figure for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Market steadier and demand rather better. York State Dairy, 17@17½; York State Goshen, 18@19c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Baile Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—There is some inquiry on western account, and sales are being made at 25, for 100 barrel lots, and 25@25½ in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Is as dull as ever, and there is no indication at present of any immediate improvement. We continue to quote Apples at 6¼@7½c. Peaches 7¼@8¼c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 13@14c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—Continue to arrive freely, and with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, the market is dull. Dealers generally, were holding at 22, but 20 may be regarded as a more correct quotation.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring; $5¼@5¾ for winter, and $7@7¾ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in good milling demand, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $1,12@1,15 for fair to prime red. Oats continue scarce and firm, but the demand is only moderate, as both dealers and consumers are apprehensive that present prices can not long be sustained; quotations may be given at 46@49 in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; 50@52 on wharf and track, and 53@55 in store. Corn is scarce and firm but unchanged; 80 for ear and 83@85 for shelled. Dealers are offering 85@90 for rye. Barley, 85@90 for good to prime spring.

HAY—We can report sales of baled on wharf and track at $17@18—strictly prime timothy would command $20.

HOMINY—$3@3¼ per bbl.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

LARD OIL—Sellers & Co. quote Extra No. 1 at $1,27@1,30.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,50@1,75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2,50@2,75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Market firmer and prices tending upward. Shoulders, 12¾; Ribbed Sides, 15¾; Clear do, 17; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾. Lard, 15¾@16 in tierces, and 16¾@17 in buckets. Mess Pork, $28,50@29.

POTATOES—The receipts by river continue large, and sales are being made on wharf at 40 and in store at 45.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover Seed is falling off and the market is dull, while prices as yet are unchanged at $9¼. Timothy seed: sales reported at $5,75 @6. Flaxseed; $2,15 bid and market bare.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1.65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 11, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cars on sale, the point at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers: Trauman & Lobman, Chicago..... 2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago..... 2 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago..... 2 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago..... 1 car
E. Katz, Chicago..... 1 car
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago..... 2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago..... 2 cars
Hartman & Lowenstine, Chicago..... 3 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago..... 2 cars
Sol. Shamberg, Chicago..... 1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 1 car
J. & S. Needy, Newark..... 4 cars
Rosenwald & Kahn, Wooster..... 1 car
G. Hirshey, Orrsville..... 1 car
W. Weinz, Alliance..... 1 car

Total..... 28

The supply of cattle to day was the lightest of the season, but little over 500 head, just about half the number ordinarily on sale and not enough to supply the local trade prope ly. As might be expected, the market was very stiff, drovers having it pretty much their own way, and compared with last week prices are higher, and all grades of cattle brought big figures. It was a pretty hard dose for the butchers to swallow, but they had to swallow it, being unable to help themselves. If such a thing were possible, many of them would prefer to suspend business until such time as cattle decline, but this they cannot do; they must supply their customers in order to keep up their trade, and if they cannot do it in any other business, they must take the good and bad together. Drovers also complain that they are not making anything—that cattle are extremely high in the west, and that their profits are no better, and scarcely as good, as when prices were a cent or even two cents lower, and while there is a good deal of truth in this, we are impressed with the belief, however, that they did very well to-day—that they made a good deal of money.

As already intimated, prices ruled higher than last week, and as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, good to prime sold at 8¼ @ 9, and extra at 9¼ @ 9½, and even 9¾. Common butchers' stock sold at 7 @ 7¾, and inferior at 6 @ 6½. Nearly all the cattle were in the hands of regular dealers to-day; even the commission men had nothing, said the quality was fully up to the usual average as there were but few of the lower grades on sale.

Fresh cows, for which there is a steady demand, are sold at a variety of prices, ranging all the way from $40 to $80 according to quality and condition. Springers are also in demand, and may be quoted at 5 to 6 cents, and the offerings are very light; nor is it likely that there will be any increase soon, as drovers generally are buyers and not sellers of this grade of cattle.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 33 head of common to good steers, from Chicago, at 7 @ 8c.

E. Katz sold 21 head of fair to good, at 7 @ 8¼c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 17 head, from Chicago, at 7¼ @ 8½.

Hartman & Lowenstine, 46 head of steers, from Chicago, at 7,60 @ 8,75.

Haas & Kraus sold 50 head of mixed stock at 6¾ @ 8¾.

E Katz sold 21 head of fair to good, at 7 @ 8¼c.

L. Keefer sold 18 head of common to good steers, at 7 @ 8.

Emerick & Co. sold 6 head of extra Ohio steers, averaging 1,700 lbs., at 9¼.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 18 head prin e Ohio steers, and 59 from Chicago; all sold at 7 @ 8,50 @ 8,60.

S. Marks & Bro., 78 head, all from Chicago, at 6¾ @ 9.

Trauman & Lobman sold 66 head of mixed stock, at 6 @ 8½.

Wm. Weinz sold 17 head of good to prime, 900 lbs steers, at 8 @ 8¼.

James Hanlin sold 7 head mixed stock from Washington county, at 6¾ @ 7½.

J. & S. Needy, 3 loads of the best cattle in market, at 8 @ 9¾.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day was again light, though a little larger than last week, nearly 400 head. There were some extra fine sheep, the best probably that have been offered here this season, and, as might be expected, they brought big prices. There was also some very common ones, mean enough to be termed "scalawags," but they brought all and more than they were worth, and, as already intimated, all kinds of sheep brought big prices. Several small bunches were sold at 8 to 8¾c averaging from 100 to 120 lbs, and good at 9@9½c; sides held at 13¾c for rib and 14¾c and 15c for clear rib and clear, no sales. Bacon firm; shoulders 11¾c, sides 15¼@16c for clear rib and clear, the latter held ¼c higher, with several sales. Lard held at 16c, 15¾c offered for kettle. Cloverseed 16@16¼c. Timothy $5,75@6,25.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Flour unchanged. Rye flour quiet and dull, $4,75@5,50. Wheat quiet; No 1 red held at $1,11, No 2 do $1,05. Corn quiet at 88c for No 2 new, 84c for rejected do, 94@95c for old yellow No 1. Oats; 52c for No 1 State. Rye and barley unchanged. Petroleum dull, though nominally unchanged; refined on spot held at 23c for standard white; crude $6,25.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Cotton firm; middling 24c. Flour $5. Wheat $1,05@1.20. Corn 95c. Oats 63c. Rye 90c. Groceries quiet and firm: sugar 12c, molasses 72c, pork $28, bacon 10¾, 16@16¼c, bulk meats 10¾, 15@15½c, hams 18½c, lard 16¼c. Whiskey scarce and in good demand at $1,07@1,09. Tobacco: sales of 180 hhds at 15½@28c.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Flour firm and scarce. Wheat: Pennsylvania red $1.30 @1,32, prime to choice Maryland red $1,35@1,45. Corn active; white $1,05@1,08, yellow $1,07@1,08. Oats steady at 60@64c. Mess pork firm at $28. Bacon: rib sides 15½c, clear sides 16¾c, shoulders 12¾c, hams 19@20c. Whisky dull at $1,03@1,04.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Cotton quiet and firm, at 22¾@22½c; receipts, 1178 bales; exports, 1234 bales. Flour nominal. Corn active at $1,02½@1,05. Oats scarce at 64@66c. Hay quiet at $27@28. Bran scarce at $28. Lard firm at 15¾@17½c. Pork $28,50. Bacon: shoulders 12c, sides 17c. Bulk shoulders 10½c, sides 15¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Flour: superfine $4,44@4,62. Wheat: red $1,30 @1,33. Rye $1,05. Corn: yellow $1,08@1,10. Oats dull: Pennsylvania 64@65c. Petroleum quiet: crude 19c and refined 25½@25¾c. Pork: mess $27,00@27,50. Lard held at 16c. Whisky inactive at $1,05 for iron bound.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—Cotton firm at 22c for low middling, and 20½c for good ordinary. Flour $4@6 for superfine to fancy. Corn $1 delivered. Bacon, clear sides 16c; shoulders 11¾c, and hams 16c. Lard at 16c.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour nominal. Wheat steady at 82½c for No. 1 and 74½c for No. 2. Oats firm at 42c for No. 2. Corn nominal. Rye unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 1@2c lower. Clover seed 35@40c better, $9,75 @9,80.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Total number of beeves 5,750 on sale to-day: 76 cars at Communipaw, 70 at Weehawken and 67 cars at Hundredth street, or 3,600 cattle. These were quite rough, but all were finally sold. The quality was better, and 17½c reached very few. Most of the good cattle brought 16@17c and the poorest 15c, averaging as last week. A drove of 78, 7¾ cwt, Ill. cattle sold at 16@17½c, 94 light Kentucky, 6¼ cwt., 14½@16c, 230 good Illinois, 7¾ cwt, at 15½@16¾c, a car still fed bulls at 15¼c, and a car of very poor little Canada steers, 4¼ cwt., at 13@14c. Sheep come forward more freely; fully one-half of them are sheared, so as to get more in a car; the total number is 15,860, with 11 cars to day at Communipaw, 9 do at Forty-eighth street, and 5 do at Weehawken; July and August, 27¾ bid; August to October, 28½ bid; May to December, 28½; buyer all year, 30 @ 30¼.

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PEN'A. R. R.

Union Ref & Storing Co. 387 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Kirkpatrick & Co., 277 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 240 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phil'a.

Total..... 1,154 bbls.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Peerless Oil Works 480, on account B S Duncan, J Gallagher 160, on account Geo Palst; Lockhart, F & Co 643, on account same; A B Mills 160, on account W Bartle.

Total..... 1,443 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. M. Riter, 347 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton unchanged with sales 2,200 bales at 23½c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 8,490 bbls; flour unchanged with sales 6,400 bbls at $4,30@4,45 for superfine state and western, $4,60@5,25 for extra state, $4,55@5,35 for extra western, $5,10 @6,00 for white wheat extra, $4,75@6,00 for round hoop Ohio, $5,00@5,75 for extra St. Louis, $6,00@8,00 for good choice do, including 1,000 bbls low grades extra for all April $4,80. Rye flour quiet with sales 250 bbls at $4,00@5,00. Corn meal dull. Whisky dull: 150 bbls western at $1,02@1,03 free, later an extreme. Receipts: wheat 15,908 bush, a shade firmer, more doing chiefly exports; 75,000 bus at $1, No. 3 spring, $1,07@1,11 No. 2, $1,16 for No. 1 do; $1,21@1,24 winter red and amber western. Rye scarce and firm at $1 for western. Barley dull: 2,500 bush western on private terms. Barley Malt dull. Corn quiet and unchanged: receipts 11,168, sales 18,000 bush at $1,07¼@1,09 new mixed western; $1,08 old do in store; $1,11@1,11½ for new yellow Jersey and Southern. Oats scarcely so firm, receipts 3,692, sales 26,000 bu-h at 59c for western; 63c Pennsylvania, and 64@65½c for Ohio and State. Stock of grain in warehouse: Wheat 1,845,186, corn 285,947, oats 756,811, rye 33,249, barley 187,192, malt 99,988, peas 4,966. Rice is dull. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet, with sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 9@9¼c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet and firm. Petroleum quiet and 24½c for crude, 28¼c for refined. Turpentine quiet. Pork firmer, with sales of 1000 bbls at $27,50@27,75 for mess, $19,75@21 25 for prime, and $23 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess, seller April and June, at $27,62@27,65. Beef is dull, with sales of 120 bbls at $14@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm, with sales of 50 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams are quiet, with sales 140 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut Meats steady, with sales 550 packages at 10¾@12c for shoulders and 14¼@16 for hams. Middles firm, with sales 100 boxes at 15¾c for Cumberland cut; 14¼c for short ribbed; 15c for clear. Lard quiet and steady, with sales 370 tierces at 14¾@16c for steam and 16@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 14@24c for Ohio. Cheese firmer at 14@16½c. Freights to Liverpool firmer. Shipments: 40,000 bush wheat per sail at 3½@3¾d.

Latest.—The flour market closed steady with a moderate export and home trade demand for medium and low grades. Wheat firm and 1@2c better, $1,06@1,15 for No 2 spring, $1,20@1,24¾ for winter red and amber western. Rye scarce, western firmly held at $1. Oats dull at 58@58½c for western in store. Corn rather quiet at $1,07@1,08 for new mixed western. Pork quiet and firm, $27,75 bid for mess, $28 gotten readily. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet, bacon quiet and steady. Lard in fair request, with sales of 500 tcs prime steam for May at 15¾c, 250 tcs seller four months at 15¾c. Eggs in moderate request and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Tobacco firm at full prices. Cotton quiet at 22½c. Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower, and while there is a good deal of truth in this, we are impressed with the belief, however, that they did very well to-day—that they made a good deal of money. No 2 spring $c per bush, No. 1 do 90c, No. 2 red fall $1,04@1,06, choice to fancy $1,20@1,35. Corn steady and unchanged at 88@90c for mixed and yellow, 906@92c for white. Oats inactive at 56@57. Very little doing in barley; choice Minnesota held at 94c. Rye firm at 75@76. Whiskey lower at $1 per gal. Sugar steady at 9¼@12c. Coffee continues firm at 19@22. Molasses dull at 75@80c per gallon. Pork firm at $28 for heavy. Dry salt meat firm: round lots loose held at 10¼c for shoulders, 14½c for clear rib; small lots packed sold at 15¾c for shoulders, 17¾c for clear rib, 18½c for clear sides. Bacon: sales were made at 11¾@12¼c for shoulders, 16¾@16¾c for clear sides. Lard better, 15¾c, some holding at 16c. Cattle and hogs steady and unchanged. Receipts: flour 5,900 bbls, wheat 10,200 bush, corn 23,600 bush, oats 8,500 bush, barley 1,100 bush rye 2,200 bush, hogs 150!

CHICAGO, April 11.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer and 1@2c higher, at 74¼@74¾c for No. 2, cash, 73½@74¾c, seller month, 76¾@77c, seller last half, 77@78¾c, seller May, 79@80c seller, and 82c buyer June, closing at 73¾c cash; other grades 58@86c for No. 1. Corn: No 2 for No 2, and 66@66c for all grades, closing at about 76c for former optional sales, 78½@79¾c seller May. Oats firmer: No. 2 sold at 38¾@38½c cash, 38½c seller month, 41¾@41¾c seller May, 42@42½c buyer April. Rye: demand light, at 70@71c for No. 2. Mess Pork steady and moderately active, closing firm at $27.50 cash and seller April and May. Lard firm, closing at 15¾c. Meats firm, at 10¼@10¾c for dry salted shoulders, 13¾c for rough sides and 13¾ for short rib middles, all loose. Sweet Pickled Hams quiet at 14½@15¼c, according to quality. Receipts—3631 bbls flour, 5600 bush wheat, 74,675 bush corn, 5880 bush oats, 375 bush rye, 4754 bush barley, 1367 head hogs. Shipments —5182 bbls flour, 76,103 bush wheat, 17,363 bush corn, 11,351 bush oats, 2980 bush rye, 800 bush barley, 1445 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Flour firm; family $5,15@5,40. Wheat firm at $1,10 @1,12. Corn firm at 87@90c. Oats 64@ 6ic. Rye firm and unchanged. Cotton firm; middling 22@22¼c. Whisky dull at $1. Mess pork advanced to $28,25. Shoulders were in demand at 12¾c, but held at 10½c; sides held at 13¾c for rib and 14¾c and 15c for clear rib and clear, no sales. Bacon firm; shoulders 11¾c, sides 15¼@16c for clear rib and clear, the latter held ¼c higher, with several sales. Lard held at 16c, 15¾c offered for kettle. Cloverseed 16@16¼c. Timothy $5,75@6,25.

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CHICAGO, April 11.—Cattle active and prices a shade higher at $5@6,12½ fair to good cows and light steers; $6,40@6,75 fair to medium; $7@7,50 good to choice; $7,75@8,50 choice shipping beeves. Hogs active and higher at $8,65@9,15 fair to choice; $9,40 extra lots.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Beef cattle in fair demand at full prices; sales 1400 extra at 10@10¾c, fair to good 8@9¾c, common 6@7¾c. Sheep in demand at an advance, with sales 7000 at 7½@9¾c. Hogs held firmly, with sales 3000 at $12 50@13 for slop, and $13 75@14 for corn fed.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Weather inclement and only a moderate business at prices showing no particular change, hence we only note the reduction of ½ cent in Harrisburg R Sheetings, which are now selling at 12c per yard. Trade is generally inert, and while stocks are ample, the market is lacking in buoyancy, except for Printing Cloths, which are held firmly at 7@7¼c for standards.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 10.—120 bgs malt, T Collins; 46 do potatoes, Randolph & S; 50 bbls n wines, Littell & M; 2 cars staves, Hastings & D; 1 do do, M P Adams; 100 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 1 car staves, R T Kennedy; 30 tcs hams, J H Parker; 2 do do, 1 do beef, 2 do sausage, E Heszlenton; 1 hhd tobacco, A Schaub; 5 bbls whisky, H Graser; 10 butts tobacco, Carter, M & Co; 10 do do, R & W Jenkinson; 12 bgs feathers, W F G Noble; 32 tcs hams, F Sellers; 6 bxs s steel, 2 bbls do, Singer, N & Co; 2 bbls whisky, L Heilbrower; 3 tgs seed, 15 do rye, McHenry & H; 2 bbls eggs, 4 bgs seed, Robb & H; 5 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 10 tubs butter, 2 bbls onions, 2 kegs a butter, F G Craighead; 2 bbls o eelts, 3 do f seed, 3 do g apples, W H Graff; 17 kegs a butter, Kay & Co; 30 bxs cheese, J C Lappe & Co; 5 bxs mdse, F Schilling; 4 cases grease, Geo Buchannan & Co; 1 bx scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 10 bbls l oil, W B Hays & Son; 1 car oats, W & Co Miller; 4bxs butter, Derick & S; 4 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Houck, J & Co; 625 bushels oats, Graham & M; 14 empty boxes, Reymer & Bro; 40 jugs syrup, G W Mc Clure; 5 do do, J Porterfield; 25 do do, J P Fleming & Co; 24 bbls chair stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 5 bbls whisky, W Blair; 1 do mdse, T Gillespie & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 60 empty hf bbls, Head & M; 21 bbls eggs, P Duff & Son; 22 do apples, J J Pettit & Co; 30 sks bns rags, F G Craighead; 1 do o onion, sslts, 1 do beans, Canfield & K; 2 tubs cheese, J A Graff; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do ap ples, 2 do eggs, A Schaub; 1 do do apples, 3 pkgs eggs, W H Graff, 32 bbls apples, 30 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 9 bbls eggs, 6 pkgs butter, J A Graff; 11 bbls eggs, 3 do d apples, Voigt, M & Co; 7 do onions, Vangorder & S; 9 do apples, 12 do eggs, 8 do onions, 15 do meal, 1 tub butter, Campbell & C; 50 bbls potatoes, 11 do turnips, 31 pkgs eggs, 7 do butter, 8 do apples, J M Lyon; 33 pkgs butter and eggs, C Hartman; 203 sks potatoes, W J Steel Bro; 90 do do, 11 bbls eggs, Randolph & S; 50 do apples, 8 do eggs, H; Rees; 6 kgs a butter. 16 pkgs d apples, Bruggerman & C; 34 bbls apples, 9 do eggs, J J Pettit; 15 pkgs, Pittsburgh and Brownsville P Co; 100 sks potatoes, Capt Evans; 18 bbls eggs, 4 pkgs butter, Means & C; 7 do do, 1 do onions, 1 pkg butter, Meanor & H; 12 bbls s potatoes, E R Maxwell; 3 sks d apples, Rinehart & S; 10 bbls apples, 18 do eggs, 2 firkins butter, P Duff & Son; 3 bbls eggs, 1 pkg butter, Day & Co; 3 bbls eggs, S B Floyd & Co; 9 pkgs eggs, V Signer; 1 bbl eggs, 4 bxs do, 3 sks beans, 1 do d apples, S Gadd; lot sundries, owners.

WHEEL NG PER BELLE, April 10.—20 bbls oil, Geo Buchanan; 33 pkgs potatoes, 1 do eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 18 sks potatoes, Canfield & K; 5 pkgs cigars, J S Dilworth & Co; 37 bales hay, 20 sks meal, 10 do potatoes, J & W Fairley; 10 bbls apples, McCracken & G; 11 pkgs cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 12 sks oil meal, 35 do oat, Keil & R; 2 pkgs cigars, M K McMullin; 136 sks corn, R Knox & Son; 50 tons metal, J W Porter; 1 box cigars, J Zimmerman.

NEW ORLEANS PER KATE PUTNAM, April 10.—Baldwin & Kleen, 12 pkgs spring beds; P Duff & Son, 13 bbls peacans; Johnson & Colvin, 14 hhds sugar; Laing & McKaig, 5 160 bbls cement; J H Onstott, 3 pkgs sundries; Phelps Parke & Co, 1 cask lard; Riesick & Co, 150 bbls cement; Seibert & Berg, 4 box stone; Seibert & Co, 24 pkgs spring beds; D Wallace, 50 bbls flour; J T Wray & Co, 37 hhds sugar.

Upper Rivers.

(By A. & P. Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, April 11.—River stationary, five feet water in the channel. Weather rainy. Thermometer 50 at 4 P. M. O.

GREENSBORO, April 11.—River rising, with four feet water in the channel. Weather rainy. Thermometer 52 at 5 P. M. F.

OIL CITY, April 11.—River at a stand, with six feet seven inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy and rainy. Thermometer 44 at 6 P. M. F.

MORGANTOWN, April 11.—River stationary, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 55 at 4 P. M. W.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer SALLIE WILSON, Capt. Com. WM. HARRISON, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THUR DAY, April 14th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap12 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The powerful low-pressure stern-wheel steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES No. 1 and 2, Commander, G. W. VOTHERAZ. Clerk A. J. HASLETT, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, April 14th, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to ap12 H. SHRIVES, Agent.

MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The magnificent side-wheel passenger steamer ST. MARYS.....Capt. T. C. SWEENEY, Morris Dorsey, Clerk, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 13th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to ap9 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

NORTHERN LINE STEAMERS,

For St. Louis, Dav

Gazette.

SUBURBAN.

...ace Rooms for Rent.

...ese fine rooms in GAZETTE Building, second floor, fronting on Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. Marble mantel pieces, water and other conveniences. These rooms are very desirable and will be fitted up to suit parties wishing to occupy them. Apply at Counting Room.

Next Sunday is "egg day"—Easter.

Yesterday was a bad day for the spring fashions.

Allegheny Councils will meet next Thursday night.

Merchants are busy receiving goods for the spring trade.

Six Vagrants were taken over to the Workhouse yesterday.

The Allegheny Park has again become the favorite promenading ground.

The filthy condition of our streets was a subject of general complaint yesterday.

Rafts are coming down from the head waters of the Allegheny in large numbers. The city is lively with raftsmen.

The Central Board of Education will hold a regular meeting this afternoon at two o'clock, at their rooms on Fourth avenue.

The Printing and Water Committees of Allegheny Councils held meetings last night. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

Long Terms—George Lacy and James Douglass, sentenced to one year each at the Workhouse for larceny, were taken home yesterday.

Bishop Payne, now presiding at the African M. E. Conference, in this city, is said to be one of the finest scholars in ecclesiastical circles.

The old St. Lawrence Hotel, Allegheny, is no more. Upon the site the new building for Semple, the dry goods prince, is to be built.

Allegheny, within the past three months, has been remarkably free from fires. The new department gives the most unlimited satisfaction.

The old shanties adjoining Frazier's block, in the Diamond, Allegheny, are being torn down, preparatory to the erection of new buildings on the site.

James Hurd was before Alderman Donaldson yesterday charged with selling liquor without license, on oath of John Conrad. The parties reside in Mansfield.

Query.—A gentleman doing business in Allegheny desires to know whether the tanners' dogs have an exclusive right to River avenue. He says the dogs think so and exercise it.

Ground will be broken in a few days on the excavation for the foundation of the fence to be constructed around City Hall, Allegheny. The fence must be completed according to the contract by next July.

Broke Down.—A wagon loaded with staves, broke down yesterday evening at the corner of Middle and Ohio streets, Allegheny. The cars on the Troy Hill road were detained for some time in consequence of the accident.

Peter Sniper was before Alderman Taylor yesterday charged with throwing a poker at the head of Margaret Shehan and threatening to split her head open. He was held for a hearing on an information for surety of the peace.

A young man was knocked down and severely beaten Sunday evening on the Spring Garden road, Seventh ward, Allegheny, by three men, whom he met and refused to "treat" according to their demand. They are not known.

Yesterday afternoon William Woods was before Mayor Callow, charged with stealing a skiff from Neville Island. The craft was the property of George Cumming's, and was valued at thirty dollars. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

A third hearing was had yesterday in the case of Mary Duffy, charged on oath of J. D. Repren with maintaining a disorderly house on Union alley. A number of witnesses were examined, when the Alderman held the case over for a decision.

A Raftsman and a car driver had a set-to in front of the Passenger Station on Sixth street last evening. Blows were exchanged, a deal of swearing gone through with and a crowd attracted to the spot. The excitement quieted down in a few minutes.

Slight Fire.—Early yesterday morning the wood work in the interior of the store of John Fleming, in Allegheny was found to be on fire. Happily the incipient conflagration was discovered in time and extinguished without much damage. The origin is not known.

The alarm of fire yesterday morning about nine o'clock from box 37, Allegheny fire department, was occasioned by the burning of a quantity of household goods at No. 10 Morgan street, Fourth ward. The Columbia was on the ground and extinguished the flames. Damage slight.

False Report.—Some persons desiring to work an injury to Pittsburgh Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, have reported that this division was broken up. We are requested to state the report is untrue, and that the division meets every Tuesday night on Fourth avenue, in Jones' building, between Wood and Market streets.

Knock-Down.—Thomas McLavin and John Kinney had a knock down entertainment at Woods Run yesterday afternoon. McLavin's eyes were draped in mourning. Kinney came off victorious without a scar. Last evening, however, he came to grief—was arrested and locked up for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery.

Allegheny needs a central fire alarm bell. The authorities propose to connect the wires with the North avenue M. E. church bell and use it for the purpose. The attachment could be made at small expense and would not interfere with the regular use of the bell for its original purpose. The trustees of the church have not yet given their consent to the arrangement.

Presentation.—An incident of more than usual interest took place at the rooms of the First Presbyterian Church Library Association, on which occasion the Association presented to the pastor, Rev. S. F. Scovel, a complete set of the English Cyclopedia. Mr. A. S. Bell, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented the gift to the pastor, who replied in a feeling manner.

Fire Marshal Butler was engaged yesterday in investigating the circumstances attending the recent slight fire at Dunlap's machine shop, near the Point, on Penn street, which occurred Friday evening. An employe of the firm is accused of incendiarism in the matter. The hearing will be continued Wednesday afternoon, the accused in the meantime being under bail.

Committed for Trial.—Henry Kelly, against whom there are two charges of larceny one for robbing the house of Mr. R. Bruce, near East Liberty, of silverware, jewelry &c., and the other by Mr. Salm of Sharpsburg, for the stealing of his overcoat, was brought before the Mayor for a hearing yesterday. He was committed to jail for trial on both cases in default of bail for his appearance.

Watched.—On Friday evening, the 8th, a very pleasant time was had at the "Soldiers' Home" in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. Mr. H. Paulus presented a handsome watch to Mr. Hy Zutegit, a friend who had placed him under obligations which he took this method of acknowledging. The usual speeches were made and toasts were pledged, a large company enjoying the occasion.

A Quintet.—John Quin, Michael Quin, Patrick Quin, Frank Quin and Mrs. Quin were amusing themselves, on Sunday evening, by knocking each other down, when the four male members of the Quintet were arrested, and taken to the Twelfth ward station house, where they were provided with lodgings until yesterday morning, when they were taken before his Honor the Mayor, who imposed a fine of five dollars upon each of them.

Bad Check.—Robert McGraw, of the firm of Marshall & McGraw, grocers in the Diamond, made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against Thos. Healy for false pretence. The accused is charged with borrowing a five dollar bill on the evening of April 1st, to pay his moving expenses, giving therefor a check for the amount on the Merchants' Savings' Bank, which afterward proved to be worthless. The accused was held for trial.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, April 11.—In the case of the United States vs. Louis D. Shields, previously reported, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

The case of the United States vs. Eugene Raffic was next taken up. Defendant was charged with carrying on the business of cigar manufacturer without having a sign indicating his business. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

United States vs. Wm. Cohen, indicted for selling unstamped cigars, was next tried. The defense entered a plea of insanity, and had summoned several well known physicians of the city as witnesses. Just as counsel was entering upon his defense, and in the act of calling one of the physicians to the witness stand, Cohen was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit. He fell to the floor, and for some moments was terribly convulsed. The circumstance brought the case to a sudden termination, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. Two cases of forfeiture, in which Cohen was claimant, was also decided in his favor, the Court holding that the acts of forfeiture must be committed by a sane person.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. William Hartman, indicted for carrying on the business of brewer without giving bonds; failing to cancel stamps put on packages containing beer, not putting stamps over spiggot holes. The case is still on trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, April 11.—In the case of Poste vs. Burns, previously reported, a juror was withdrawn and the case amicably settled.

The first case taken up was that of Dr. John Perchment vs. Stewart McKee; action to recover damages for closing and obstructing an alley, the right of way over which plaintiff claims. The alley, it appears, runs through defendant's property, and plaintiff claims a prescriptive right of way over it. Defendant denies the claim and closed the alley. Notion for non-suit by defendant's counsel and case postponed until Tuesday morning.

The next case taken up was that of Jacoby's heirs vs. Schoen & Laurent; action in ejectment for possession of two lots of ground in the Nineteenth ward. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

180 Owners of steam tug "Gray Fox" vs Millengar, McCloy & Co.
194 Brown vs Seiffert.
134 (O. L.) Waring & King vs Miller & Co.
101 (O. L.) Napier vs Darlington.
98 (O. L.) Leaky vs Nobbs.
108 (O. L.) Schaik vs Finney.
73 Hutchinson vs Huffum, Kehew & Co.
97 Haigh & Co., for use, vs steamboat "Australia."
108 Irwin vs Shaffer & Blonden.
140 Owners of steamer "Wild Cat" vs steamboat "Whale."

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, April 11.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. J. B. Newell, previously reported, was resumed. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and directed that each party pay one-half the costs.

George Lacy, a colored man, indicted for the larceny of a pair of pants and a pair of sleeve buttons from Rev. J. B. Clark, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment in the county work house for a period of one year.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Smith, *alias* Wm. Harris, and Henry Le Mar, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Thos. Hamilton prosecutor. The defendants are colored men, and it was alleged by the prosecutor that they broke into his house, at the corner of Webster avenue and Tannehill street, about 12 o'clock on the night of March 24th, 1870, and after breaking the door open entered the house. He remonstrated with them, and endeavored to have them go out, which they refused to do. He then pushed them out of the door, and closed it. Defendants still remained on the steps, and prosecutor went out of another door to call the police, when he received a wound in the arm from a pistol ball. The officers hearing the report of the pistol, hurried to the spot and arrested the defendants. The prosecutor did not see who fired the ball, nor could he recognize which of them, if either, fired it. The police officer who made the arrest testified to having seen the flash of the pistol, and swore that it was fired from the hands of the defendants, but he could not say which. The next morning a revolver was found in a vacant lot near where the shooting occurred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Ellie Bennett, Joseph Roberts, Mary Ann Morris, Rachel Lee and Susan Neil, against whom there were two indictments, one for assault and battery and the other for larceny. Ann Costello prosecutor. The defendants are children two colored boys, aged respectively eight and ten years, and the others are white girls aged eight, nine and twelve years. It was alleged by the prosecutor, who lives in Temperanceville, that she sent her daughter, Mary Costello, a girl about ten years of age, to the store in Temperanceville, a short distance from her home on the evening of the 5th of March, where she was set upon by the defendants who after beating and abusing her took a shawl from her which they carried away. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

130 Com. vs. Charles Connell.
119 " W. B. Dravo.
317 " J. P. Sweeny.
315 " John Steine.
343 " J. H. Gibson.
338 " Frank Vogel & Geo. Schmit
337 " Catharine Koehler.
225 " Peter McKee.
Com. vs. Patrick Dolan.
322 " Wm. Byerly.
144 " James Wallace.
328 " Wm. Shore—4 cases.
321 " James Donaldson—2 cases.
333 " Richard Allen.
339 " James N. Brown et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, April 11.—The first case taken up was that of James B. Hill vs. Edward Frethey, *sci fa.* on a mechanic's lien on a two story frame house on Chestnut street, city of Pittsburgh. Verdict for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of the Central Passenger Railway Company vs. The Oakland Passenger Railway Company. Action to recover compensation for the use of that portion of the passenger railway track from the corner of Fifth avenue and Wylie street to Fourth avenue and Market street. The Oakland Passenger Railway Company originally owned the tracks of both routes, and some time since sold to the Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railway Company their interest in the Minersville road, making an absolute conveyance to said company of the track and rolling stock from Market street to the terminus of the line, in which they allege there was an implied reservation of the right for the vendors to run the cars of their line over that portion of the track in dispute. This implied right was, it appears, acknowledged by the Minersville Company, and for four years was exercised without question. At the end of that time the Minersville Company conveyed their interest in said road, making an absolute conveyance thereof, without reservation either implied or expressed, to the Central Passenger Railroad Company. The Central Company on this conveyance claim the exclusive right to use said tracks unless they receive reasonable compensation for the use thereof, to recover which this suit is brought. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

81 Dollman et. ux. vs. Gilmore, Straub & Co.
99 Thoma vs Stein & Mimm.
101 Tusten & Kee vs. Reed.
102 Armstrong vs. Grubbs.
105 Pentz vs. Graff.
107 Board of Health vs. Altmos.
108 Thompson vs. Reiter.
78 Hothouse vs. Mentz.
110 McClintock vs. Nesbitt.
111 Wightman vs. Hare.

Artistic.

We have been shown a piece of handiwork, painting and gilding on glass, illustrative of the art of printing, from an original design, executed by Mr. Charles McOwan, which is as fine and artistic an execution as we have ever seen in that line. "Charley" was long engaged in the GAZETTE establishment as office-boy, and was most faithful and attentive, good and trustworthy, and we are glad he is making such headway in the profession he has adopted. The caricatures which appeared on our bulletin boards during the past several campaigns which provoked so much fun and admiration, were from the ordinary marking brush in his hands, and all the designs were original and humorous. His tastes laid in the direction of art, and we are glad he has found place to improve his genius in that direction, and predict for him a high reputation in the profession he has chosen.

MONTHLY PETROLEUM REPORT.

Production—Development—Number of New Wells Drilling—Stock of Petroleum in the Region.

We have received the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, which contains the usual monthly petroleum report, from which we make the following extracts:

There was no great alteration in the total yield of oil during the month. On Upper Cherry Run there was a considerable increase, but in all other districts in which there was not a decrease, the enlargement was small. Among the latter are the Tidioute and West Hickory districts, Chaney and Shaler runs, Shaw farm, Pithole, Bean & Lillie farms and vicinity, Church Run and vicinity, Storey farm, two or three of the small producing tracts on Cherry Tree Run, and the Allegheny river district, south of Franklin, in which we include the Parker's Landing and adjacent oil field. The product of the principal farms on Cherry Tree Run, as well as the older and more thoroughly developed tracts on Upper Cherry Run, exhibit a falling off at the close of the month, as also did the Foster and Gregg farms, Bull and Cow runs. At Foster farm, on the Allegheny river, the product for the entire month was about twenty-five barrels less daily than in February. On Lower Cherry Run there was a decrease of perhaps fifty barrels daily, and on the Blood, Rynd, Steele and other farms near the mouth of Oil Creek, there was a slight falling off.

The average production per day in March was 12,385 bbls. against 9,791 during March, 1869, an increase daily of 2,594 bbls.

An effort is being made to reclaim the flat portion of the Tarr and Blood farms which was at one time the best producing territory on Oil Creek, but which has been "flooded" and consequently non-productive for years. Nearly all the old wells on both farms have been "plugged" or started up, and the water in each well lowered materially. At the close of the month the flats were producing about forty barrels daily, with a prospect of a much larger production in the future.

The gravity of the product has not changed since our last report, unless perhaps a slight inclination towards improvement. The average gravity is now from one and one half to two degrees lower than in August and September of last year. This is due to the fact that less genuine is used in the wells. There are no longer any such grounds for complaint among refiners and shippers, as formerly existed owing to the free use of benzine, and it should be the aim of well owners to maintain as far as possible, the present gravity.

In the number of wells in process of drilling on April first, the returns from all farms, tracts, and districts show an increase of thirty-five, and a total of 433. This is a larger number than has actually been drilling at any time of which we have any record since oil developments were first began. Besides the capital which has accumulated from the sales of oil, there is also a considerable amount being invested in sinking wells and the purchase of undeveloped territory by Pittsburgh, New York and other outside capitalists. There are now from three to five hundred leases in the entire region on which wells are being commenced, or on which the first of the contracts, wells will be commenced during the next three or four months.

There had been a slight revival in the West Hickory district of late, in consequence of the known productive lands having been greatly enlarged by the striking of moderately productive wells, located at a considerable distance from those which were producing at the date of our last report. These successful strikes have again called the attention of operators to that vicinity, and many leases have been taken, while operations on the old leases are being prosecuted with energy. This district embraces from three to four square miles, and the limits have not yet been ascertained.

Some of the land interests have been wise enough to limit the number of producing wells to one on every five acres, and we are glad to notice that the plan has been favorably received by most of them. At Parker's Landing there were no new developments of consequence so far as the enlargement of the territory was concerned, but as previously stated the extent of the territory, though it covers from six to eight square miles, has not yet been found.

The drilling of new wells and the commencement of others, is going on without abatement, and there is every reason to believe that there will be from four to five hundred producing wells in this district by July 1st.

On the Henderson farm and in its vicinity, near Columbus, several new wells were commenced during the month. On Upper Cherry Run, and between that point and Pithole, developments are progressing rapidly, and many new wells are being commenced. The famous Pithole district has been kept unchanged, the developments still being comparatively small. The Shaw and Tolls farms and others in their immediate vicinity, between Oil Creek, Lower Cherry Run and Allegheny river, are still attracting considerable attention. Cherrytree and Charley Runs have been without any important change as regards development, and on Cottage Hill, near Oil City, operations have been less active on account of some of the wells that were completed having only produced in small quantities.

The stock on April 1st was about 33,000 barrels in excess of that on March 1st and the total amounted to 385,000 against 259,000 the same date last year, or an increase of about 100,000 barrels. The above stock embraced, as usual, the amounts at the well, and in wooden storage tanks, in the hands of pipe companies and refiners, and that from the wells. The stock in the hands of refiners and pipe companies amounted to 14,900 barrels and was located as follows: At Titusville 4,800: at Miller, 2,000; at Pithole, 1,600; on Upper Cherry Run, 3,000; Boyd Farm, 2,000 and at Oil City 1,500 barrels.

The total shipments of crude equivalent of barrels of 45 gallons each, were 334,679. In this amount is included, reduced to its crude equivalent, a total shipment of 34,800 barrels of refined. The amount of refined oil shipped during March was larger than that of February. The shipments by the Allegheny river were about 35,000 barrels of 45 gallons each. There were heavy shipments by this route immediately after the first of April.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceedings—Death of Bishop Kingsley—Deacons Examined and Passed—Protest of a Minister—Address on Church Extension.

The Conference re-assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Bishop J. M. Brown presiding. The roll was called and minutes approved.

Rev. W. H. Hunter spoke in favor of censuring absent members, unless they have good excuse for being absent.

Bishop Brown made an appropriate address on the death of Bishop Kingsley, referring in feeling language to his talents and usefulness as a minister, and the great loss the world sustained in his death.

Rev. D. E. Asbury announced the death of Elder Lewis Gross, a member of the Conference. A committee was appointed to prepare a funeral service.

The question was then resumed—"Who are elected and ordained Deacons this year?." Revs. Asbury, Hasley, Phillips and Hainsley were announced duly elected and prepared for ordination. Chas. Jones, of Wylie Street Church, was recommended for local deacon's orders. W. C. West was elected to deacon's orders in the itenerant service. Rev. A. J. Haswell was introduced by the Bishop to the Conference. The Disciplinary questions were then discussed. "What are the contingent expenses." Reports from Churches.

Rev. W. H. Hunter protested against the injustice of receiving a salary of only seven hundred dollars, while his church had an income of between four and five thousand dollars.

Rev. M. Stafford Gen. Book Steward of the A. M. E. Church was requested to sit as a corresponding member.

Reports of churches at Meadville and Uniontown were made, appointments announced and conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference assembled at one o'clock, Bishop Brown presiding. After devotional exercises, the reception of reports from the various churches was continued. Those heard from were Bellefonte, Monongahela circuit, Bridgewater, and Morgantown. The reports were received and filed.

The question, "Who are Deacons?" was again taken up, and the Reverends Adams and Lee examined and passed.

Bishop Brown then made a lengthy address to the Conference on the subject of church extension, urging upon them the importance for greater exertions in this vital work. His address commanded careful attention, and made a deep impression upon the hearers.

At its conclusion, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the session was closed with the benediction by the Rev. A. L. R. O. Stratford.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at the Opera House last evening, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was quite large. Georgie Dickson, who was the recipient of a benefit, never appeared to better advantage. This evening the Queen of burlesque, Elise Holt, assisted by the excellent comedian, Harry Wall, will commence an engagement of five nights.

ALLEGHENY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting—Report of the President.

The Ladies Bible Society of Allegheny held their annual meeting on Monday, the 4th inst., in the lecture room of Dr. Swift's church. Rev. Geo. P. Hays read the following report, which was adopted.

Forty years with their changeful scenes have passed away, and still in the kind Providence of God our Society is sustained and enabled to continue its work of distributing the word of life which is the revelation of that true "light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

In looking at the past we are ready to exclaim what hath God wrought! Millions of our race in this land who, a few years ago were in a measure denied the privilege of reading His word, are now not only freed from bondage, but the way opened for education which will fit them for reading the scriptures of truth.

And but recently, Christian hearts have throbbed with emotions of delight at the call of some of the wisest and best men of our country, men noted for their talent as well as their purity, and their call is "*Let the word of God be the standard by which our laws shall be made, and our nation governed.*"

In forty years we should, and we have taken some advanced steps. True the enemy of mankind is on the alert. Well does that enemy know that when the pure teachings of the Bible enter the heart of man, he can no longer retain his dominion over him.

We regret to record that an effort, instigated as we believe by this malevolent spirit, has been made to dismiss the Bible from our public institutions of learning; let this be accomplished and well may the friends of our common morality tremble, for although men are unwilling to acknowledge it, yet the Bible and morals are inseparably linked together.

Most if not all of those who were present at the organization of this Society have passed away; they have ceased from their labors; God has accepted of their work. But is there not new work for our hands to perform; is not the coming of Christ's blessed kingdom nearer? It may be that our eyes will not behold it, yet we may help to prepare the way, and the Master may say of each of us, "She hath done what she could." Although our labors for the past year have not been so successful as we could have wished them to be, yet liberal hearts among us have been desiring liberal things. It was proposed at our second meeting this year to engage Bible readers, encouraged by the success of this good work in New York city, where thirty Bible women are daily employed, and also in the city of London, where there are two hundred and fifty employed in like manner. We have already commenced our labors in this form, and are especially impelled to its prosecution from a knowledge of the painful fact that there are many among us who live daily neglecting to read God's word, the precious promises of which are so well suited to comfort and cheer the heart amid the varied trials of life. There are hands which hang down to be lifted up, there are feeble knees to be sustained, there are mothers to whom a word may be spoken in season, there are tender little ones who may be taken by the hand and led to the Sabbath School, and their parents induced to attend the worship of God's house. Thus a helping hand may be given to those who are fainting by the way, and some may be saved who are ready to perish. The temporal, as well as the spiritual wants of those who may require such help will be attended to. This work is in harmony with the Relief Society of this city. Although our Bible-woman's work has been in operation for a short time, yet we have related by her some cheering incidents, one of an old man, a German, who had never seen a Bible. In the tract distribution some time before, he had read the tract, and had kept it wrapped in paper; now that he was able to converse with the Bible reader in his own language he opened his heart to her, telling her his perfect comfort was in reading this tract. On her visiting him a second time she found him on his knees engaged in prayer with the American messenger lying open before him. We are determined, if God on our other Bible-women, knowing that our generous Christian friends will cheerfully respond to our call for increased support, hoping that this work now commenced will become one of the settled institutions of this city. We steadily until every home in this land shall be sanctified to God by the reading of his word and by prayer.

During this year we have made one Life Directorship, one dozen of Bibles have been donated to a Mission Sabbath School on Troy Hill; one Testament with Psalms, eight Bibles and one Testament have been given by tract distributors and Bible readers. Our collections for the year have been $526. Bibles and Testaments sold, $9.65.

A vote of thanks was returned by the Society to Rev. J. McMillan, for his presidency in the chair, and to Rev. Geo. P. Hays for his impressive and eloquent annual sermon preached in Rev. Dr. Clark's church, at which we received the large collection of $108 65.

The following officers were elected for the present year:

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. Sands.
Secretary—Mrs. C. A. Audy.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. R. S. Hayes.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. E. Swift.
Librarian—Mrs. M. Herron.
Managers—Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Spratt, Miss Herron, Miss Sproul, Miss Davis, Mrs. Banks, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Pressly, Miss C. Beggs, Miss Porterfield, Miss Whitten, Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Nunick, Mrs. Jemison, Miss Milligan, Mrs. T. McFadden, Miss Stebbins, Mrs. R. Millar, Miss George, Mrs. De Millar, Mrs. Sproull, Miss Carrie Gill, Mrs. A. Patterson.

MORSE TESTIMONIAL.

How Telegraphers Propose Honoring a Great Inventor.

Yesterday among our telegraphic dispatches we published a statement from New York regarding the testimonial of telegraphers about to be raised for Prof. Morse, a movement started by Mr. A. B. Hoover, of the Western Union Telegraph Office, Allegheny. The latter gentleman writes us to correct that erroneous statement as follows:

EDITORS GAZETTE: In yesterday's issue of your paper I noticed a telegraph to them in regard to a testimonial to Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. It was calculated to leave a wrong impression on the minds of interested parties, and I telegraphed at once to Mr. J. D. Reid, of New York, the Chairman of the Morse Testimonial Committee, and he desires me to make the following correction and statement, which you will oblige by publishing:

It is proposed by the telegraph employes of the United States to present to Prof. Morse, a testimonial of our regard for him as "the father of telegraph," and a committee of one or more members from each State has been appointed to carry out the project. From this announcement that any money has been collected is rather premature, as none has been asked for as yet. The necessary circulars are being printed now, and will be sent to every employe of the telegraph, and as there are several thousands of such, we expect to realize a handsome sum from the fraternity at large.

Autograph books for the names of all subscribers will be circulated, and afterwards bound in one volume and presented together with the testimonial, while each subscriber will in return receive a fine engraving of our venerable friend. The nature of the gift will, of course, depend upon the amount realized, but will probably be a medal, bust or statue.

The item is also wrong in stating that we have abandoned the project to make it a national one, if by that is meant that we will go outside of the fraternity. At least such is not our intention at present. We should all rejoice, however, if our movement should be the means of starting a national testimonial in which all classes could and would, no doubt, join. It is a remarkable fact that not one out of ten persons know that the inventor of the telegraph is still living, and while foreign nations have vied with each other in bestowing on Prof. Morse the highest honors, the citizens of his own land have done but little to show their gratitude for the blessings he has bestowed in the way of the telegraph.

We thank you, however, for your notice of the affair, and are satisfied it was done in sincerity, but we fear the item just on the eve of our sending out our circulars, might, without the explanation, cause confusion where we desire harmony and concert of action.

A. B. HOOVER.

[Signed,]

Almost a Conflagration.

Last evening about six o'clock a slight fire occurred in Neeley's feed store, 243 Federal street, Allegheny. The smoke was first seen issuing from a bin containing bran. The employes at once rallied with buckets, and after a deal of excitement and some labor succeeded in quenching the flames. The cause of the fire was then discovered. The upper part of the building is used as a dwelling and a hot coal or spark had fallen down the flue to the first story, setting fire to the soot there and communicating through a hole in the chimney wall to the bran. The damage was slight.

PRESBYTERY MEETING.

Second Days' Proceedings of the Cumberland Presbytery—Resolutions and Reports—Statistics, &c.

Pursuant to adjournment Presbytery met Monday morning at eight and a half o'clock.

Opened with prayer by the Moderator. The first half hour was occupied in religious services.

Roll being called all the members were found to be present. Minutes of preceding meeting read and adopted.

On motion the report of the Committee on Overtures was laid on the table.

On motion the standing rule of Presbytery in relation to the appointment of a Minister to fill the pupit of Commissioner while attending General Assembly was rescinded.

The Committee on Sessional Reports and Statistics reported, from which we gather the following: Received during the year on examination into communion of the church, two hundred and five, and by letter thirty-seven; adult baptism, 128; infants, 225; total membership in communion, 23,026. Contributed for benevolent purposes, $39,242.

Rev. J. H. Stuckenburg being present on motion was invited to a seat as an advisory member.

The Committee on Examination then made a report, in which they reported that the candidates for licenture had made very commendable improvements, and recommended the licenture of J. B. Hale at the close of divine service in the evening.

Report of the Committee on Overtures was then taken from the table, and on motion adopted.

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was then taken up and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Manuscript Sermons was read and adopted.

By resolution, which was adopted, Rev. E. K. Squier was appointed permanent Chairman of the Committee on the State of Religion, and Rev. J. Adams permanent Chairman of Committee of Statistics.

Presbytery then took a recess until seven o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Presbytery met again at seven o'clock, and proceeded to business.

On motion the several discourses read by candidates were sustained as parts of trial preparatory to licensure, and texts assigned them to include to prepare discourses, to be read at the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

On motion of S. Monore the following resolution and preamble was adopted:

Whereas, It is important that the Eldership of the Church should be sound in doctrine as well as practice, therefore,

Resolved, That when a Church Session feels that it is importnt to have the number of members increased, they are empowered, in the discharge of the spiritual affairs of the congregation, to make nominations for the action for a vote of the congregation.

Recess was then taken for divine services, at the close of which J. B. Hale was licensed to preach the Gospel.

On motion, *resolved*, that it is the sense of this Presbytery that there would be no impropriety in Bros. Gordon and Sprouls receiving the licensure from the faculty of Andover Seminary, Mass., usually given to its graduates.

On motion, the minutes were read and approved.

On motion, Presbytery adjourned with prayer and benediction, to meet at the time and place recorded in minutes.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Allegheny City Property Committee—Armory for the Zouaves—Ornamentation of City Hall Square—Addition to City Hall.

The Committee on City Property, of Allegheny Councils, held a meeting last evening, chairman George D. Riddle presiding. After ordering warrants for the usual monthly bills, and transacting some routine business, the question of providing an armory for the Heath Zouaves was taken up and discussed. The matter was before the committee at a preceding meeting, but no definite action taken. After consideration, it was decided to report a resolution at the next meeting of Councils authorizing the committee to rent a suitable room for the purpose, the annual rental not to exceed $300.

A resolution was also passed instructing the Park Commissioners to plant trees in the square round City Hall. The Committee was granted authority to order this work some time in the latter part of 1869, but the season was then too far advanced. This is a practical step toward the beautifying of a spot which has been used principally by consumptive wagons, mortar beds, old iron, and rubbish of that character.

The matter of providing better accommodations for the City Engineer and Controller was also considered. In this case the Committee decided to ask Councils for power to authorize plans and specifications to be prepared for an addition to the city buildings on the western side for the accommodation of the Engineer and Controller. The business will be brought up at the meeting of Councils Thursday night.

Inhuman Act—An Allegheny Policeman in a New Role.

We have heard of an act, which, if true as told us, was certainly very inhuman and cruel. Yesterday two dogs, not knowing they were in a civilized country, commenced fighting on Water street, Allegheny city. Mr. N. P. Duffy, who keeps a livery stable on that street, in attempting to part them, was bitten in the face by one of the belligerents. Having fear of hydrophobia, he sent word to the Mayor's office to have the dog killed. The Mayor detailed one of his braves, who immediately proceeded to the scene of action. The dog nobly faced the music. The bold policeman caught and tied the dog, then measured off two paces and shot at him eight times, each time inflicting a wound. The dog would raise on his hind legs, look his bold crucifier in the face, and mourn pitifully, as if to say, "for God's sake, give me a chance," but the slayer couldn't see it, and when his ammunition had run out he charged on the poor brute, and knocked his brains out with a club. About one hundred persons witnessed the execution, and say it was heart-sickening. We think there are more dogs than are useful, but when Mayor Callow wants a dog killed we hope he will detail an officer who has some feeling and can shoot straight.

Quilting Frames in Law.

One of the evidences of a neighborly spirit is to lend a pair of quilting frames. Quilting frames are a great deal like umbrellas—nobody's property. They are hardly ever at home with the original owner. Mrs. A. G. King, residing in the Seventeenth ward, had a pair once, she has'nt them now. She loaned them to a neighbor Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, she says neglected to return them in fact positively refused to return them when called upon. Mrs. King tried persuasion, but Mrs. Marshall was'nt to be persuaded, she alleges and hence she was under the painful necessity of calling the attention of deputy Mayor Nichols to Mrs. Marshall's conduct. The magistrate called it larceny by bailee and by the prompt action of one of his police, armed with a warrant secured the arrest of the offender who gave bail for a hearing.

Body Found.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the Allegheny river. About one o'clock a man employed on the tow boat "Three Lights," which was lying at the foot of Seventh street, saw the body floating down the river, and procuring a skiff caught it and towed it to shore. The body had evidently been in the water for a considerable length of time, and was very much decomposed. From appearances the man was about thirty-five years of age. The body was clad in a dark colored over coat, and black coat, pants and vest of good quality. There was no evidence elicited by which the body could be identified. It was removed to Devores, where it will remain until this morning for identification. The jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

New Market House.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards was held on Friday evening last at the office of T. R. Sill & Son, corner of Thirty-third and Penn streets, to take into consideration the subject of a market house for said wards.

Mr. Z. Wainwright was called to the chair, and S. W. Reynolds appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman was directed to appoint a committee of two from each ward, of which he shall be chairman, to select a site and to communicate with Councils on the subject.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The Independence steamer was used yesterday to pump the water out of the vacant lot, corner of Twenty-ninth and Penn streets, Twelfth ward. The water had became stagnant and was a general subject of complaint among the neighbors.

AMONG THE PICTURES.

First Annual Exhibition at the Art Gallery—The Display of Paintings—Where To While Away a Pleasant Hour.

The first annual exhibition at the Art Gallery commenced yesterday. The attendance throughout the day was not as large as had been expected, but this may be accounted for by the exceedingly disagreeable weather. Any who are interested in such matters are aware of the fact that a clear day, with a bright sunlight, adds immeasurably to the beauty and attractiveness of the exhibition. Few of these fineness of the exhibition. Few of these would attend on such a black, dark, damp, dingy day as that with which we were favored to commence the week of the exhibition. The attendance was sufficient to indicate the growing interest which is becoming manifest in our practical community in regard to these finer and more elevating shades of life.

The paintings which line the walls are about one hundred and forty in number. Some of the first artists in the country are represented; the great majority are first class, but among so many it could hardly be expected that all would be perfect. The subjects are almost as various as the number of the pictures. Large and small are arranged with an artistic nicety and discrimination which brings out in relief the strong points of each. There are landscapes and portraits, mountain scenes and fruit pieces, figure heads and deep forests, horses and cattle, men, women and children, flowers and skeletons, beautiful scenes upon the sea and shore, scenes on land and sea, trees and shrubbery and grass, painting in oil and water colors and crayon sketches. A picture to please every fancy and all tastes. Every school almost is represented, and the connoisseur will find delight in comparing their points of excellence. Then they whose esthetic tastes have not been so highly cultivated cannot but feel a high enjoyment at the contemplation of some of the pictures, which seem to look down from the walls and speak in irresistible tones for themselves. To step aside for a few moments from the hard material jostle of every day business life into the gallery, seems like suddenly discovering in a barren land an enchanting glade, clothed in the sunshine and verdure and freshness of spring.

Messrs. Johns and Linford have carried out in designs well, and are entitled to the highest praise for the manner in which they have brought art home to our people. Their enterprise and toil should be rewarded in that appreciation which will give a new impetus to the art in our community. All lovers of art, all who can appreciate the beautiful, all who wish to spend an hour in refined enjoyment and purest pleasure should call at the Gallery, Library street, and examine this collection. The Gallery is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. At night, by a powerful reflector and brilliant jets, it is illuminated as bright as day, so that any time the exhibition can be enjoyed and its full beauty seen. Let all attend.

Coopers at War.

A couple of coopers appeared at the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday. They bear the respective titles, Charles M. Nichols and John Pinmkett. They entered cross suits against each other. Their disagreement occurred in a copper shop on Wilkinsburg street, Seventeenth ward. Charles says John commenced the quarrel by upsetting his dinner bucket and scattering the contents promiscuously. That formed the basis for an assault and battery suit. Plunkett states Nichols drew a hammer in very close proximity to his head and threatened to knock that necessary part of his person from his shoulders. That clearly came under the provisions of the surety of the peace clause in the code. The defendants in each instance were held for hearings.

The Result.

A couple of young men attempted to play a joke yesterday. They saw a tuggy standing on the corner of Ohio and Middle streets, Allegheny. Intothat vehicle they stepped and started off for a drive. The owner just then hailed them. They continued in their course for a square or two, when, while attempting to turn a corner, one of them fell out and broke his left leg above the ankle. The other leg was somewhat bruised. The owner of the buggy thought their punishment sufficient and carried the matter no further, after obtaining possession of his property. The injured man was taken home and is under medical treatment. He says